The Mapleton Item.

VOL. XII. MAPLETON DEPOT, PA., WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 15, 1900. NO. 21

LOCAL NOTES.

—Dog days end next Wednesday.

—The Juniata Valley campmeeting at Newton Hamilton commenced yesterday.

—Mapleton was fairly well represented at the Grange picnic at Shirleysburg last Saturday.

—Mrs. Alice White and son, Jesse, of Hollidaysburg, are visiting among friends in Mapleton.

—For men's dress suits, shoes, hats, shirts, etc., it will pay to go to W. G. Ewing's, Mt. Union, Pa.

—J. O. Heaton, Cassville, Pa., recommends and sells all of Chamberlain's remedies advertised in the ITEM.

—McCarl's liniment is good for man or beast. It quickly brings relief when applied to aches, pains, sprains, cuts or bruises. Try it.

—Mrs. Mollie Brown, Miss Junie McConahy and D. F. McConahy, of Johnstown, have been guests of their mother during the past week.

—At W. G. Ewing's, Mt. Union, you can get dress plaids as low as 5 cents per yard and all wool 36 inch dress goods at 25 cents per yard.

—A new water plug has been put in at Jackstown water station for the accommodation of east bound trains. The work was completed on Monday.

—Several people from this section attended the Walnnt Grove campmeeting over last Sunday and a number are arranging to be present next Sunday.

—William McConahy and daughter, of Philadelphia, arrived in town Saturday evening and will spend a week or two among friends in this section of the state.

—A box of salve is a requsite in every household. When buying get McCarl's ointment which has healing properties unequaled by any other salve.

—There is joy in the home of Nelson D. Boring over the arrival of a young son. The little stranger arrived Sunday morning and was accorded a warm welcome.

—M. L. Rex's family have taken up their temporary residence at the Juniata Valley campmeeting. We believe they are the only tenters from this vicinity this year.

—A nice shower of rain visited this section Sunday evening. Although it did not wet the ground more than an inch or two it did much toward reviving vegetation.

—Mrs. A. C. Fisher, of Bolivar, spent a few days of the past week among her numerous Mapleton friends. She had been summoned here on account of the funeral of her granddaughter, Grace Nelson.

—The soothing and healing properties of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, its pleasant taste and prompt and permanent cures, have made it a great favorite with the people everywhere. For sale by J. G. Gillam.

—Mrs. H. D. Wicks yesterday shipped a portion of the family household effects to Patterson Station, Maryland, where her husband is employed on a large railroad contract. She and her children will start for that point in a few days.

—The free rural service is expected this year to be widely extended, as it has a larger appropriation than ever before, the whole amount available July 1st this year being $1,750,000. There is a great demand from all parts of the country for the free rural delivery service.

—During the civil war, as well as in our late war with Spain, diarrhoea was one of the most troublesome diseases the army had to contend with. In many instances it became chronic and the old soldiers still suffer from it. Mr. David Taylor, of Wind Ridge, Greene Co., Pa., is one of these. He uses Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy and says he never found anything that would give him such quick relief. It is for sale by J. G. Gillam.

—Mr. Frank Edward, of Africa, who is in this country preparing himself for missionary work, will occupy the pulpit of the U. B. Church on Sunday evening next. All are cordially invited to come and hear Mr. Edward who gives a very interesting addresss.

—A. J. Foster and family, of Huntingdon, arrived in Mapleton yesterday evening and will spend a short time among friends in town and in Union township. Mr. Foster was at one time engaged in the mercantile business at Mapleton but at present is working at the carpenter trade.

—You assume no risk when you buy Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. J. G. Gillam will refund your money if you are not satisfied after using it. It is everywhere admitted to be the most successful remedy in use for bowel complaints and the only one that never fails. It is pleasant, safe and reliable.

—There will be a novel convention near Newton, Kansas, next Friday. John Smith has invited all the Smiths in Central Kansas who believe in sustaining the flag in the Philippines to be present, partake of his hospitality and assist in a flag raising. He has four sons in the Philippines. There are over 500 Smiths in Harvey county alone.

—A large and powerful express passenger engine has just been completed by the shops of the Pennsylvania at Altoona. It will be known as class E-2, and if its performance is satisfactory more will be built of the same type. The driving wheels are eighty inches in diameter, the cylinders 20½ by 26 inches and the fire box is unusually long and wide.

—Edward Sharrer, a prosperous young attorney of Colorado Springs, Colorado, was in town last Friday with his uncle, Dr. Simpson, of Mill Creek. Mr. Sharrer was en route for New York and Boston to transact legal business for his clients. His mother, Mrs. Martha Sharrer, of Illinois, accompanied him from Chicago to Mill Creek where she will remain a few weeks with friends.

—Grace, daughter of Michael S. and Jennie Nelson, died at the home of her parents in Lewistown, Wednesday morning, August 8th, at 3 o'clock, of cholera infantum. The remains were brought to Mapleton last Thursday afternoon and interred in Mountain View cemetery, the services at the grave being conducted by Rev. Henry Treverton. The child was aged 1 year, 2 months and 27 days.

—Hugo Mayer, of the Golden Eagle Clothing Hall, Huntingdon, requests us to inform the many readers of this paper that he is selling all Summer Goods at greatly reduced prices. Prices on some goods cut almost in half. Go around and see him if you want more than your money's worth. Don't forget the place, corner Fourth and Penn streets, Huntingdon, Pa. Silverware stamps given with all purchases.

—McVeytown correspondence of Lewistown *Democrat and Sentinel:* While engaged in playing a match game of base ball with the Reedsville club, Lloyd Ewing, of the McVeytown club, broke his shoulder blade in sliding to a base and coming in sudden contact with the baseman's knee, but only discovered his misfortune when he took up the bat and struck at the ball. He will be off duty for some time to come.

—William and Harry Eckerd, brothers, aged 26 and 24 years, respectively, of Petersburg, were killed last Wednesday night at about 11 o'clock, one-half mile east of Petersburg, on the railroad. The remains of the young men were brought to Huntingdon Thursday morning on Sea Shore Express and taken to the company's hospital where an inquest was held by Coroner Schum, the verdict being that the young men came to their death by being struck by engine No. 298, while walking on the track. Both young men were unmarried, industrious and members of the Petersburg Lutheran church, and resided with their parents about half a mile east of Petersburg.

—Why not get rid of that hacking cough before it runs into something more serious? McCarl's Cough Syrup is an excellent remedy for coughs, colds croup and all irritations and inflamations of the throat or chest. Price 25 cents per bottle.

—Last Friday afternoon Jere Brumbaugh and Levi Johnston were loading a twelve-foot drill hole at the Empire works of the Keystone Sand company. They had forty-eight sticks of dynamite in the hole and were pushing it down with the tamping stick. The dynamite exploded, dislodging more than a ton of rock which knocked down their scaffold precipitating the men a distance of about fifteen feet. Mr. Brumbaugh's left hand was badly burned by the explosion. It is fortunate that the men escaped so easily.

—The clearance car of the Pennsylvania railroad passed east on Wednesday. The car is shaped like a horse shoe and is fitted with electrical devices to record the clearance on both sides of the tracks. The clearance of all the bridges, tunnels and sharp curves has been taken and a record made. Many places along the line, on sharp curves, passenger trains have been endangered while passing freight trains as the clearance was not sufficient to prevent scraping when passing by box cars and cars loaded high with lumber. The clearance car also records the height of all the bridges.

A Trip to Cuba and the Philippines and Return for Fifteen Cents.

The residents of Mapleton and vicinity will be treated to an opportunity to make the round trip to Cuba and the Philippines and return in one hour and sixty minutes for fifteen cents. The opportunity comes in the way of a most unique and entertaining panoramic exhibition and lecture, in which will be given full particulars regarding the Spanish-American and Filipino Wars, showing the most important battles and other incidents of special interest. Pictures of the inhabitants, their modes of living, their methods of farming, tropical scenery, etc.

The lecture will be illustrated with fifty-two large size photographic views, many of which are shown in all the colors of nature, and magnified to cover 120 square feet of surface. A royal treat is promised and a large atttendance is expected. The entertainment will be given in the Band Hall, Friday evening at 8 o'clock.

A Mother Tells How She Saved Her Little Daughter's Life.

I am the mother of eight children and have had a great deal of experience with medicines. Last summer my little daughter had the dysentery in its worst form. We thought she would die. I tried everything I could think of, but nothing seemed to do her any good. I saw by an advertisement in our paper that Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy was highly recommended and sent and got a bottle at once. It proved to be one of the very best medicines we ever had in the house. It saved my little daughter's life. I am anxious for every mother to know what an excellent medicine it is. Had I known it at first it would have saved me a great deal of anxiety and my little daughter much suffering.—Yours truly, MRS. GEO. F. BURDICK, Liberty, R. I. For sale by J. G. Gillam.

Marriage Licenses.

John W. Shontz and Laura C. Stone, both of Lincoln township.

John O. Fegely, Altoona, and Nettie Stone, Marklesburg.

Charles D. Wright, Dudley, and Blanche Heath, Broad Top City.

William F. Eberman and Cora B. Fields, both of Mount Union.

Alexander Mountain and Margaret Corbin, both of Juniata township.

House Letting.

Bids for the erection of an M. E. Parsonage at Cassville, Pa., will be received until 1 P.M. Aug. 25, 1900. Plans and specification to be seen at M. E. Parsonage, Cassville, Pa., Lowest responsible bidder to have contract. Committee reserves right to reject any or all bids.

J. C. Shaffer, Sec'y.

Hon. J. Simpson Africa.

Hon. J. Simpson Africa, one of Huntingdon's most distinguished and best known citizens, died quite suddenly and unexpectedly at the residence of his son Benjamin F. Africa, No. 320 Penn street, this place, at 2 o'clock Wednesday afternoon, August 8, 1900, of valvular disease of the heart, aged 67 years, 10 months and 23 days.

Mr. Africa had been at home for a month, suffering from an attack of malaria, but within a week had improved to such an extent as to give promise of resuming his official duties as president of the Union Trust Co., Philadelphia, at an early day. Wednesday morning he was strong enough to sit on the porch at the rear of the house, where he conversed with members of the family, and with whom he took lunch shortly before 1 o'clock. At 2 o'clock, while in company with his daughter-in-law and one of his grandsons, he expired with scarcely a moment's warning. The news of his death came like a thunderbolt from a clear sky; its unexpectedness was startling and shocked everybody. The announcement of his death also occasioned the sincerest regret on the part of all our citizens, who esteemed and respected Mr. Africa very highly, not alone for his great ability as a business man, but for his friendly disposition, his moral stamina, and all the attributes of a great and good man, which he possessed to the very highest degree.

Mr. Africa was the descendant of Christopher Africa, who came to this country from Hanover, Germany, and settled near Philadelphia. The subject of this sketch was the son of Daniel Africa, who came to this county from York in 1791, and who was a justice of the peace in Huntingdon for twenty-two years and surveyor of the county from 1823 to 1830. He married a daughter of John Simpson, a native of Bucks county, a Revolutionary veteran, and to this union our deceased townsman was born on the 15th of September, 1832.

He was educated in the public schools and the Huntingdon Academy. After leaving school he studied surveying and civil engineering with his father and his uncle, James Simpson. His first professional work was done in connection with the survey of the Huntingdon and Broad Top railroad.

In 1853 he was the Democratic nominee for surveyor of the county, and, although considered to be one of the strongest Whig counties in the State, he was successful in carrying it by a majority of 165 votes. In that year also he took an active part in the establishment of an independent newspaper at Huntingdon, known as The Standing Stone, but disposed of his interest therein two years later.

In 1858 he was chosen one of the clerks of the State Senate, and in 1859 he was elected to represent his native county in the State Legislature.

When the Department of Internal Affairs was created in 1873 Mr. Africa was appointed Deputy by General Wm. J. McCandless, the first Secretary. Five years later he was the Democratic nominee for the Secretaryship, but failed of election. In 1882 he was again nominated for State Secretary of Internal Affairs, and this time was elected. He was appointed Supervisor of Census for the Seventh District of Pennsylvania by President Hayes.

He was cashier of the First National Bank of Huntingdon from 1881 to 1883, in which institution he had been a stockholder from the beginning. He was one of the incorporators of the Union Trust Co., of Philadelphia, in 1882, and at the expiration of his official term as Secretary of Internal Affairs in 1887 became its president, filling the position until his death. He was the principal stockholder in the Huntingdon Gas Company, a director in the Huntingdon Electric Light Company and of the Fidelity Mutual Life Insurance Company of Philadelphia.

Mr. Africa was a prominent Mason. He was entered in Mt. Moriah Lodge, No. 300, Huntingdon, on the 16th of January, 1866, and filled most of the stations in the lodge, being Worshipful Master in 1874. He was also a member of Standing Stone Chapter, No. 201, Royal Arch Masons, Huntingdon, and held its highest stations at different times. Frequently the representative of Mt. Moriah, No. 300, to the meeting of the Grand Lodge in Philadelphia, he so impressed his individuality and Masonic learning upon the highest Masonic body in the State that he became one of its most active and beloved members, and finally became Right Worshipful Grand Master of the Grand Lodge, filling that exalted and honorable place in 1891 and '92. Much of Mr. Africa's spare time he spent in the Temple at Philadelphia, where the officers of the order regarded him as high authority on all matters pertaining to Masonic lore and practice. Mr. Africa was also a charter member of Standing Stone Conclave, No. 134, Improved Order Heptasophs.

Deceased was a consistent member of the Presbyterian church from his youth, and served the Huntingdon congregation faithfully as trustee and treasurer for many years. He was a regular attendant upon all the services of the church, and when at home could always be found in his place.

Mr. Africa was married January 1, 1856, to Dorathy C., daughter of Joshua Greenland, who died about twelve years ago, leaving to survive three sons, as follows: Benjamin F., and J. Murray, Huntingdon, and Walter G., of Manchester, New Hampshire.—Huntingdon Globe.

The remains were interred at Huntingdon last Saturday, services conducted by Rev. Dr. D. K. Freeman, being held in the Presbyterian church. At the cemetery after services by Rev. Freeman, funeral rites were conducted by the Grand Lodge officers of the Masonic fraternity. The pall bearers were Past Masters J. R. Patton, Harry W. Reed, John White, William L. Johnston, B. Frank Isenberg and I. Newton Swope. The following officers of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania were present: R. W. Grand Master, George E. Wagner; R. W. Deputy Grand Master, Edgar A. Tennis; R. W. Jr. Grand Warden, George W. Kendrick, Jr.; R. W. Grand Treasurer, Thomas R. Patton; R. W. Grand Secretary, William A. Sinn; R. W. Past Grand Masters, Conrad B. Day and William J. Kelley, of Philadelphia.

The representatives of the Union Trust Company, Philadelphia, of which Mr. Africa was president, were Messrs. Thomas R. Patton, vice president, and J. T. McGrath, William J. Clark and Oscar R. Meyers, directors. The Fidelity Insurance Company, of Philadelphia, was also represented by Messrs. William G. Fischer and O. C. Bosbyshell.

NIAGARA FALLS EXCURSIONS.

Low-Rate Vacation Trips via Pennsylvania Railroad.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company has selected the following dates for its popular ten-day excursions to Niagara Falls from Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington: July 26, August 9 and 23, September 6 and 20, and October 4 and 18. On these dates the special train will leave Washington at 8. A. M., Baltimore 9.05 A. M.

This year the excursions from Philadelphia will be run by two routes. Those on July 26, August 9, September 6, October 4 and 18, going via Harrisburg and the picturesque valley of the Susquehanna as heretofore, special train leaving Philadelphia at 8.10 A. M.; excursions of August 23 and September 20 running via Trenton, Manunka Chunk and the Delaware Valley, leaving Philadelphia on special train at 8.00 A. M.

Excursion tickets, good for return passage on any regular train, exclusive of limited express trains, within ten days, will be sold at $10.00 from Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington and all points on the Delaware Division; $11.25 from Atlantic City; $9.60 from Lancaster; $8.50 from Altoona and Harrisburg; $6.90 from Sunbury and Wilkesbarre; $5.75 from Williamsport, and at proportionate rates from other points, including Trenton, Mt. Holly, Palmira, New Brunswick and principal intermediate stations. A stop-over will be allowed at Buffalo, Rochester, Canandaigua and Watkins within the limit returning, on the excursions of July 26, August 9, September 6, October 4 and 18.

For the excursions of August 23 and September 20, stop-over will be allowed at Buffalo on return trip within limit of ticket.

The special trains of Pullman parlor cars and day coaches will be run with each excursion running through to Niagara Falls. An extra charge will be made for parlor-car seats.

An experienced tourist agent and chaperon will accompany each excursion.

For descriptive pamphlet, time of connecting trains and further information apply to nearest ticket agent, or address Geo. W. Boyd, Assistant General Passenger Agent, Broad Street Station, Philadelphia. 7-4-8t

—The wolf in the fable put on sheep's clothing because if he traveled on his own reputation he couldn't accomplish his purpose. Counterfeiters of DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve couldn't sell their worthless salves on their merits, so they put them up in boxes and wrappers like DeWitt's. Look out for them. Take only DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve. It cures piles and all skin diseases. A. B. Gillam, J. L. Houck.

REDUCED RATES TO DETROIT VIA PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Account Knights of Pythias, Biennial Conclave.

For the Biennial Conclave, Knights of Pythias, at Detroit, August 27 to September 1, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will sell excursion tickets from all stations on its line to Detroit, at rate of single fare for the round trip.

Tickets will be sold on August 25, 26 and 27, good to return between August 28 and September 5, inclusive; but by depositing ticket with joint agent at Detroit not later than September 1, and the payment of fifty cents, return limit may be extended to September 14, inclusive. 8 1-3t

—Chinese are dangerous enemies, for they are treacherous. That's why all counterfeiters of DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve are dangerous. They look like DeWitt's, but instead of the all-healing witch hazel they all contain ingredients liable to irritate the skin and cause blood poisoning. For piles, injuries and skin diseases use the original and genuine DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve. A. B. Gillam, J. L. Houck.

REDUCED RATES TO CHICAGO VIA PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Account G. A. R. Encampment.

On account of the Thirty-fourth Annual Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, to be held at Chicago, August 27-31, inclusive, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will sell excursion tickets from points on its line to Chicago, at rate of single fare for the round trip.

Tickets will be sold on August 25, 26 and 27, good to return until August 31, inclusive; but by depositing ticket with joint agent at Chicago prior to noon of September 2, and the payment of fifty cents, return limit may be extended to September 30, inclusive, 8-1-3t

—Mothers endorse it, children like it, old folks use it. We refer to one Minute Cough Cure. It will quickly cure all throat and lung diseases. A. B. Gillam, J. L. Houck.

A Word to Farmers.

Farmers and others desiring to purchase fruit or ornamental trees are urged to correspond with me before purchasing. The stock I have sold in this county in the past years has proven true to name and the trees were healthy. This ought to be convincing evidence that it is better to buy from reliable home agents than from strangers. I intend canvassing the county thoroughly this season and want your patronage.

L. C. CORBIN,
Huntingdon, Pa. 9-28-98tf

—You will never find any other pills so prompt and so pleasant as DeWitt's Little Early Risers. A. B. Gillam, J. L. Houck.

Some Smart Hats.

A useful hat is the black straw called mohair braids. A bias fold of black panne velvet, dotted with pale pink is tied tightly about the crown, with one large bow pointing toward the left. A cluster of dark and deep pink roses with sparse foliage is placed in front slightly to the left. A very small bow of the panne is introduced beneath the brim at the left side. There are no cache-peignes nor any other under-brim trimmings.

Shirtwaists for Golf.

Shirtwaists are the correct form of waist in which to play golf. White is the "fad" of the summer, not only in the heavy duck material like pique, light-weight duck and linen, but in sheer muslins and bastistes, with a stock-collar of pique or duck, and linen cuffs, carrying out the shirtwaist idea, although the transparent and fancy materials quite do away with the severe look that shirtwaists are supposed to possess. There are some good red pique shirtwaists with white polka dots.—Harper's Bazar.

The Latest in Hairpins.

The woman who likes to have everything she wears genuine is wearing, if she is a blond, real gold hairpins which comes from the jeweler's, as the rest of her jewelry does. The hairpins are long and strong and "crinkled" in the centre and very serviceable. the only trouble with the genuine gold hairpins is that they keep the mind of the thrifty owner perpetually in a ferment. There is nothing connected with the toilet that is quite as easy to lose as a hairpin, even though it is one of the firmest of its kind, and to take account of stock every day and find one missing and institute a search means a wear upon one's temper and complexion.

One Woman's Pleasant Occupation.

The lighthouse at Port Pontchartrain is kept by a New Orleans woman, Mrs. Ruth Dimitry Norvell. What a lovely occupation for a woman and what an ideal home! No dust, no mosquitoes, no noise except of the waves on the rocky foundation. No fashions to bother about, no gossiping neighbors to interrupt when reading one's favorite book. Mrs. Norvell is said to be a versatile soul, who pens a poem as easily as she trims her lamps, and she relieves the possible monotony of existence by devoting a day every week in summer to such working women as accept an invitation to go down to the lighthouse. There they have luncheon on the roomy piazza, and lounge in restful hammocks, while they inhale the cool and fragrant air.

Chinese vs. American Dress.

In matters of dress, of course, the woman of the Western world differ conspicuously from those in the East. Here styles are changing constantly with the years and seasons, almost with the days. In the East it is not so. The cut and style remain the same; novelty is not sought in fabrics—silks are most used. These are richly embroidered, both the under-garments and the over-garments. The shape of the garments is designed to cover the person, not to fit it tightly, and beauty is secured in the texture and embroidery, instead of from odd shapes and frills and furbelows. There is no such thing as low neck and short sleeves in China, and it is a long established custom that the folds of the garments must be quite ample. The trousers worn by us, a Chinese woman deems indispensable to modest attire. When American, French, English—your civilized women—visit our country, I cannot say which feature of her dress shocks Chinese women most, whether the decollete cut of the evening bodice, or the fact that they wear no trousers. I have read of your dress reformers who adovocate bloomers, and how immodest this is thought to be here. If the bloomers covered the leg to the ancle, Chinese women would regard them a vast improvement on your present style of apparel.—Madame Wu, in Harper's Bazar.

More Young Tailors Needed.

"Women make better lawyers and ministers than tailors," said an authority on the subject. "They might be employed in the lighter details, but never for the fundamental part of the work. That must be done by men, and the scarcity of skilled labor is today, as it has been for several years, a very grave consideration, and it is apt to increase rather than to lessen, since there are no young apprentices coming on. The American boy, even the son of the foreign-born tailor, is averse to learning the trade. He thinks it womanish to sit sewing on the bench and the increased attention devoted to feminine costumes has seemingly strengthened his aversion. I have myself offered all manner of inducements to bright-witted, active lads to learn the business, but they prefer to become plumbers or bricklayers, printers or engineers, to be anything, in fact, but tailors, like their fathers or uncles.

"If the boys could be made to see it there are better chances for a successful career in tailoring than in many other callings. It's one of the few trades in which a man's value increases as he grows older. The skilled carpenter stonemason, etc., is apt to be set aside when his vigor declines. With middle life he has passed his usefulness, but the old tailor, schooled in every vagary of his art, is even more highly prized than are the young and vigorous workmen. Patience, infinite practice and experience are his tools, and these are the dowry of years. The most prosperous merchant tailors and owners of sumptuous establishments in this country began as workmen on the bench. It requires from two to three years' shop apprenticeship to make a creditable workman, and as long to develop into a first-class cutter and designer.

"In the old countries the apprentice learns by toilsome process, and what he learns he learns thoroughly, but he has none of the young American's quick grasp of ideas and origination of methods. Belgium and Sweden send out the best men. In Germany also the standard is high, and good men acquire the trade. Europe's best journeymen tailors, of all nations, come to the United States, attracted by the $4 and $5 a day wages, but the rank and file of the unskilled workmen come also, and there is no means of separating the fit from the unfit except by actual trial and often at the cost of a ruined garment."

The merchant tailors' exchanges in all the large cities have long been concerned as to this shortage of skilled labor. They have fostered schools of tailoring and offered free tuition and prizes for the best made coat, trousers or waistcoat executed by an apprentice. In nearly every case their efforts have been futile. A school that could accommodate 50 pupils and was offi cered by enthusiastic patrons, who se cured the most competent teachers would have only a dozen or more pupils. The New York Tailors' Exchange even established a gymnasium where the tailors' apprentices could have an offset to their sedentary work, but enthusiasm was not to be created. Boys ferred clerking at $6 and $7 a week with no chance of promotion rather than a trade that demanded close attention, no matter what future prizes were offered. Consequently, there is a mere handful of apprentices learning the trade, and at each recurring busy season the headquarters for cutting systems and tailors' devices were beestablishments in the various towns sieged for skilled cutters, designers and sewers to fill positions in tailors' and cities. There are not enough first-rank workmen to go round. The half-skilled labor is used in default of better, and their blunders evoke anathemas in the back shops, and much fault-finding and irritation before the board.—New York Sun.

Hats are beginning to show the ostrich feathers which have been promised.

The Bulgarian strips are getting into neck scarfs now, and they are pretty and stylish. They are made up in four-in-hands and the effect of the colored embroidery on the coarse linen is very good.

The tints in cloth gowns seem to be lighter even than they were in the spring, and now there is an ice color which is indescribable, a delicate green, and the faintest tint of pink, which make charming gowns for cool days.

For a time at least plain, soft felts are likely to have the advantage, but later on it is possible different sorts of hairy and rough felts may take the fancy of the Parisian public. Velvet will be used as much for a foundation as a trimming.

Little collarettes of lace and mousseline plaitings, with long scarf ends, are very much worn, and seem to fill the place of the fancy boas. They are simply a yoke with ruffles attached and finished around the neck with plaitings of lace.

Cloths in pale colors are used for driving coats, with a tight-fitted basque in the back. The fronts slope off a little from below the bust and large double revers and collar of white silk and lace are the finish above a white silk vest fastened with silver buttons.

The little left-side sash is a bewitching addition to the toilet when well managed and made up in appropriate materials. It is worn with a difference. The sash worn at the back is now quite long, the loops are of medium length, and the ends generously extend to the foot of the skirt. Sashes are also worn at the side; but when one is placed at the front of a dress it must be short.

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

Russell Sage, the New York financier, is eighty-four years old.

William Clark, the thread manufacturer, of Westerly, R. I., died unexpectedly.

Queen Victoria is a collector of old manuscripts referring to Windsor and the neighborhood.

Prince David Kawanankoa, of Hawaii, was graduated from a military school at San Mateo, Cal.

Abbas Himla II., the young khedive of Egypt, has recently had built a summer palace on the shores of the Mediterranean near Alexandria.

Governor Stanley, of Kansas, has returned from his vacation, which he spent with his wife, camping out in the mountains of Colorado.

It is perhaps not generally known in the United States that Wu Ting Fang, the Chinese Minister in Washington, is an English barrister.

The Hon. Thomas Bain, Speaker of the Canadian House of Commons, has been contemplating a return to private life, and now he has definitely decided to retire.

Former Governor William J. Stone, of Missouri, will take a transatlantic trip on a cattle steamer. He is overworked and thinks the long voyage will be of greatest benefit to him.

President McKinley's emigrant ancestor was Scotch and his ancestors lived in Ireland for only one generation, as did the ancestors of very many American citizens of "Scotch-Irish" origin.

Colonel Aaron S. Daggett, commander of the Fourteenth United States Infantry, ordered to Taku, is a man of sincere piety who is said to have never been known to "drink, smoke, swear or gamble."

Lord Pauncefote, the English Minister to the United States, who has received the LL.D. degree from Harvard and Columbia, is not himself a university graduate. After leaving the Marlborough School in England he spent four years in travel.

NEWSY CLEANINGS.

Dentists are scarce in Niagara.

The Czar has forbidden baccarat playing in Russia.

A British School of Archaeology is to be opened at Rome, Italy.

The new directory fixes the population of Ottawa, Ont., at 68,550.

Gilman, a mining town in Eagle County, Col., has been wiped out by fire.

Glanders has broken out among the horses at the Presidio, at San Francisco.

The fishing fleet on the Grand Banks, off New Foundaland, is doing poorly lately.

The military road from Port Valdes, Alaska, has been completed for 100 miles inland.

President Zelaya, of Nicaragua, has officially recognized the Eyre-Cragin canal concession.

The official journal at Rome, Italy, has published a decree prohibiting the exportation of arms to China.

President McKinley has appointed forty-eight enlisted men in the regular army as second lieutenants.

The Postal Commission, at Washington, has recommended an allowance for forty additional letter carriers for New York City.

South Dakota has an aggregate of 11,500,000 acres of vacant Government land which is now subject to entry by qualified applicants.

The California Supreme Court has declared the bonds of railways and other quasi-public corporations non-assessable for taxation purposes.

The Westfield, Mass., Selectmen have voted to stop all Sunday selling of every character. Even the drug stores cannot dispense soda water on that day.

In some of the large cities the Salvation Army is selling ice in penny lumps. This proves a great boon to the poor in the slums and crowded tenements.

CHINESE WAR NOTES.

Restlessness is increasing in Southern China.

The German army will use American horses in China.

Canton officials are enlisting Chinese at $9 a month, twice the usual amount.

Russian troops have captured the town of Sakhalmin, on the Amur River.

Japanese newspapers denounce Emperor William's vindictiveness toward China.

Filthy camps of some foreign troops at Tien-Tsin are proving a menace to health.

A third brigade has been ordered to China from India, about 6000 men being included.

A junk has been seized at Canton with seventy rifles and 10,000 cartridges on board.

The American gunboat Princeton has sailed from Amoy for Shanghai to protect Americans.

Admiral Seymour has forced the Viceroy of Nankin to give him an audience, after twice refusing.

Army officers seeking horses in the United States for the American and German cavalry have difficulty in getting animals.

One hundred Chinese reformers have sailed from Vancouver, B. C., for Macao to consider raising an army to assist the allies.

British Consul Pfazer and the foreign community at Chung-hing have left for the coast, after being warned by the Government.

United States Consul Fowler, at Chee-Foo, China, has received the original of the famous Conger dispatch, proving it to be genuine.

STATE NEWS BUDGET.

State Gets Tenth's Flag.

The most interesting feature of inspection at Mt. Gretna in the Second Brigade was the presentation of the battle-scarred colors of the Tenth Regiment to the State. After the usual inspection and muster, the regiment was lined up in regimental front, and Colonel Barnett formally presented to the Governor the Philippine battle flags of the regiment in a speech, in which he recalled the fights in the Philippines in which the flag had been carried to victory. The color sergeant then turned the flag over to Governor Stone, the regiment coming to a present arms. The Governor handed the flag to Adjutant-General Stewart, and, responding to Colonel Barnett, he said that England had her Westminster Abbey to immortalize the deeds of her heroes, while Pennsylvania had her flag room, in the State capital where the battle-scarred colors carried by her heroic sons are given a place of honor, and immortalized their deeds.

Living, Mourned as Dead.

Alexander Plotts, a brother of Reuben Plotts, of Tannersville, has suddenly turned up rich and in good health after being mourned as dead over thirty years. Reuben was out walking when he met an old man coming down the road, who introduced himself as Alexander Plotts, whom Reuben had not seen for fifty-seven years. The identification was soon made satisfactory to the astonished brother. Alexander left Martin's Creek almost sixty years ago for California to engage in gold mining. Plotts wrote to the folks at home for quite a while after he reached the gold fields, then suddenly correspondence ceased. Efforts to find him failed, and for years he has been mourned as dead. Now he returns a man seventy-nine years old.

Ravaged by Death.

The old saying that when death invades a family it will take three members before being temporarily satisfied was verified in the death of Mrs. Clara Wodington, of Jenkintown. She was the third member of the family to die within a few weeks of each other, and all were stricken with the same disease. Three weeks ago Mrs. Wodington's husband, who was a Philadelphia and Reading Railway conductor, fell dead in the terminal station in Philadelphia. Two weeks before he was stricken his mother died suddenly of heart failure. The Coroner decided after investigating the death of Mrs. Wodington that she also died of heart failure, superinduced by the shock of the unexpected death of her husband.

Old Clock Was Family Bank.

Mrs. Nancy Bebout, an aged woman, of Amwell Township, died at her home last week. On her death she told her niece where she would find keys that would fit some small drawers in the interior of the old eight-day clock, on the stairs. Mrs. Bebout was buried and the old clock was opened. The drawers were found to be filled with bags which contained gold and silver coin. W. W. Lee, the executor of the estate, took charge of the treasure, which he estimates will amount to over $10,000. The husband, Jeremiah Bebout, died several years ago. He made the old clock, and within it placed three drawers. He was considered wealthy, but would not invest his money, and had no confidence in the banks.

Saved From Death by Telephone.

Walter Long, of Marion Heights, accidentally took poison and was sinking fast when somebody thought of telephoning a doctor at Mt. Carmal. He directed them how to use an emetic which was in the house. The patient vomited considerably, but when the doctor arrived was at death's door. By hard work the physician saved him.

Died at the Age of 105.

Henry Hoffman, 105 years old, supposed to have been the oldest resident in the State, died a few days ago at his home in Butler Valley, ten miles from Hazleton. He was born in New Brunswick, N. J., and spent the greater part of his lifetime in the region. Up to within a few years ago he was able to work in the grain fields.

Farmer Killed by Lightning.

John Houck, aged fifty-three, a farmer, residing near Stone Church, was struck by lightning and killed. He was hauling grain from the fields when a sudden shower came up and the thunderbolt struck him. Houck's five-year-old daughter was sitting beside him at the time and was only stunned.

New Oil Territory Leased.

The Pennsylvania Oil Company has obtained a lease for the oil and was on 7000 acres of land in Lebanon, Oregon and Mount Pleasant townships, in Wayne County, in consideration of $20,000 and one-fourth of the oil. The company has one year in which to begin operations.

Wants $15,000 For Injuries.

Amos Salluda, at Williamsport, has brought suit against the Elk Tanning Company for $15,000 for injuries sustained while working in the defendant's tannery.

All Through the State.

Citizens of Berks County have $16,891,872.50 at interest.

While robbing mine pillars at Lorberry, William Schuck and Henry Mead were killed by a fall of coal.

A dog that has killed over 2000 snakes is owned by Jacob Weinsheimer, a farmer, living in the Alsace Hills.

Owing to the opposition of citizens, the proposed street fair of the Shriners, in Reading, has been indefinitely postponed.

CYCLING NOTES.

Most repairs are necessitated through careless riding.

Minneapolis is now trying to get the L. A. W. national meet for 1902.

The regular fall run of the Century Wheelmen of New York will take place on October 7.

Tires may be softened by an occasional wiping with a cloth dipped in water containing a little common soda.

If the lamp wick is turned low when a halt is made it will prevent the formation of soot, and the consequent choking of the flue.

Many tires are ruined by being ridden when too soft. The tire is then folded and pinched between the edge of the rim and the pavement, and thus becomes rim worn.

A bruise should be treated with warm water whenever possible in preference to cold. The warm water tends to liquify the congested blood and to return it to the circulation.

A man who keeps his wheel clean and well oiled and who is willing to walk up a hill rather than stretch his chain or to walk over a broken stone or cinders rather than risk a puncture is likely to pay little for repairs.

In attaching a cyclometer care must be taken to fit it in the proper manner, which varies materially with the different makes, in order that it may properly perform its functions. Mistakes are often made in doing this, and the cyclometer condemned as faulty in consequence.

In touring it is not well to bind one's self too rigorously to any predetermined route, as bad weather, a head wind, or a mishap may make a route, ideal under favorable conditions, anything but pleasant. An alternative route for such contingency should be planned at the start.

A German scientist thinks that if you are overtaken by a thunderstorm in an open plain or near water while riding a wheel, it is better to dismount and put the wheel down sideways till the lightning is over. In riding through a forest, however, the same authority considers it wiser to keep riding.

THE NATIONAL GAME.

Orth, of Philadelphia, has not made a wild pitch this season.

Daly's work at second for Brooklyn is something marvelous.

Collins, of Boston, has played fifty perfect fielding games this season.

In Chicago they claim that McCarthy is the greatest left fielder that ever played on a Chicago team.

Sheehan, the new infielder of the New Yorks, was farmed out to the Syracuse Club of the Eastern League.

Schriver, of the Pittsburgs, has the distinction of having gone through half the season without striking out.

Batting averages in the League are coming down until the boys getting one hit in three times are doing pretty well.

Davis, of the New York team, and Clark, of the Pittsburg team, are the only two playing managers in the League.

Mathewson, the new twirler of the New Yorks, was formerly of Bucknell University, and has also played foot ball.

McPhee, the Cincinnati's old second baseman, had a record of eighteen years as a professional without ever being fined.

There are four clubs in the race for the pennant in the American League. They are Chicago, Indianapolis, Milwaukee and Cleveland.

Taking his batting, fielding and good habits into consideration, Flick comes pretty nearly being the most valuable man on the Philadelphia team.

Cleveland's revival is the greatest argument that could be made for clean ball. Tebeauism chilled the Forest City, but the old fire has been rekindled under McAleer.

Secretary Pulliam, of Pittsburg, has come to the conclusion that this thing of the players running the game on the field must be stopped, or the magnates soon will have to be looking for other employment.

LABOR WORLD.

The supply of labor on the Hawaiian Islands is very short.

England seems to be on the verge of an industrial crisis.

Baltimore & Ohio employes are given medals for length of service.

Ten thousand glassworkers have struck work at Charlerio, Belgium.

Scotch miners' wages are to be advanced to a point not reached in thirty years.

The Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen has gained over 3700 members in the past year.

Because of over production the ore mines at Watts Station, Ky., have been shut down.

Daniel Howell, for forty-seven years a clerk in the New York City Postoffice, has resigned.

The carpenters of Dalias, Texas, have secured the eight-hour day and several minor concessions.

Four thousand cab drivers in Paris have gone on strike, demanding a lower rate for renting vehicles.

The coal miners of Alabama have accepted a reduction of two and one-half cents a ton from August 1.

According to the report of the Labor Commissioner of New Hampshire the shoe output of the State last year was $22,900,000.

The labor press of the country is demanding the deportation of Chinamen and more stringent legislation to keep out all Asiatics.

One thousand miners in the Davy coal fields, near Huntington, W. Va., have been granted ten per cent. increase in the wages.

DR. TALMAGE'S SERMON.

SUNDAY'S DISCOURSE BY THE NOTED DIVINE.

Subject: The Mission of Cities—Morally They Are No Worse Than the Country—Vice is More Apparent, But Not More Prevalent—A Plea For Honest Living.

[Copyright 1900.]

WASHINGTON, D. C.—From St. Petersburg, the Russian capital, where he was cordially received by the Emperor and Empress and the Empress Dowager, Dr. Talmage sends this discourse, in which he shows the mighty good that may be done by the cities and also the vast evil they may do by their allurements to the unsuspecting and the unguarded. The text is Zechariah i, 17: "My cities through prosperity shall yet be spread abroad."

The city is no worse than the country. The vices of the metropolis are more evident than the vices of the rural districts, because there are more people to be bad, if they wish to be. The merchant is as good as the farmer. There is no more cheating in town than out of town—no worse cheating; it is only on a larger scale. The countryman sometimes prevaricates about the age of the horse that he sells, about the size of the bushel with which he measures the grain, about the peaches at the bottom of the basket as being as large as those at the top, about the quarter of beef as being tender when it is tough, and to as bad an extent as the citizen, the merchant, prevaricates about calicoes or silks or hardware.

And as to villages, I think that in some respects they are worse than the cities, because they copy the vices of the cities in the meanest shape, and as to gossip, its heaven is a country village! Everybody knows everybody's business better than he knows it himself. The grocery store or the blacksmith shop by day and night is the grand depot for masculine tittle tattle, and there are always in the village a half dozen women who have their sunbonnets hanging near, so that at the first item of derogatory news they can fly out and cackle it all over the town. Countrymen must not be too hard in their criticism of the citizen, nor must the plow run too sharply against the yardstick.

Cain was the founder of the first city, and I suppose it took after him in morals. It takes a city a long while to escape from the character of the founder. Where the founders of a city are criminal exiles, the filth, the vice, the prisons, are the shadow of those founders. It will take centuries for New York to get over the good influence of the pious founders of that city—the founders whose prayers went up in the streets where now banks discount, and brokers bargain, and companies declare dividends, and smugglers swear custom house lies, and above the roar of the wheels and the crack of the auctioneer's mallet ascends the ascription, "We worship thee, O thou almighty dollar!"

Cities are not evil necessarily, as some have argued. They have been the birthplace of civilization. In them popular liberty has lifted its voice. Witness Genoa and Pisa and Venice. After the death of Alexander the Great among his papers were found extensive plans of cities, some to be built in Europe, some to be built in Asia. The cities in Europe were to be occupied by Asiatics; the cities in Asia were to be occupied, according to his plans, by Europeans, and so there should be a commingling and a fraternity and a kindness and a good will between the continents and between the cities. So there always ought to be. The strangest thing in my comprehension is that there should be bickerings and rivalries among our American cities. New York must stop caricaturing Philadelphia, and Philadelphia must stop picking at New York, and certainly the continent is large enough for St. Paul and Minneapolis. What is good for one city is good for all the cities. Here is the great highway of our national prosperity. On that highway of national prosperity walk the cities.

A city with large forehead and great brain—that is Boston; a city with deliberate step and calm manner—that is Philadelphia; a city with its pocket full of change—that is New York; two cities going with a rush that astounds the continent—they are St. Louis and Chicago; a city that takes its wife and children along with it—that is Brooklyn. Cincinnati, Louisville, Pittsburg, all the cities of the north, and all the cities of the south, some distinguished for one thing, some for another, one for professional ability, another for affluence, another for fashion, but not one to be spared. What advantages one advantages all. What damages Boston Common damages Washington square. Laurel Hill, Mount Auburn, Greenwood, weep over the same grief. The statue of Benjamin Franklin in New York greeting the bronze statue of Edward Everett in Boston. All the cities a confraternity. I cannot understand how there should go on bickerings and rivalries. I plead for a higher style of brotherhood or sisterhood among the cities.

Again, in all cities I am impressed with the fact that all classes and conditions of society must commingle. We sometimes cultivate a wicked exclusiveness. Intellect despises ignorance. Refinement will have nothing to do with boorishness. Gloves hate the sunburned hand, and the high forehead despises the flat head, and the trim hedgerow will have nothing to do with the wild copsewood, and Athens hates Nazareth. This ought not so to be. I like this democratic principle of the gospel of Jesus Christ which recognizes the fact that we stand before God on one and the same platform. Do not take on any airs. Whatever position you have gained in society, you are nothing but a man, born of the same Parent, regenerated by the same Spirit, cleansed in the same blood, to lie down in the same dust, to get up in the same resurrection. It is high time that we all acknowledged not only the Fatherhood of God, but the brotherhood of man.

Again, in all cities I am impressed with the fact that it is a very hard thing for a man to keep his heart right and to get to heaven. Infinite temptations spring upon us from places of public concourse. Amid so much affluence, how much temptation to covetousness and to be discontented with our humble lot! Amid so many opportunities for overreaching, what temptation to vanity! Amid so many saloons of strong drink, what allurements to dissipation! In the maelstroms and hell gates of the street, how many make quick and eternal shipwreck! If a man-of-war comes back from a battle, and is towed into the navy yard, we go down to look at the splintered spars and count the bullet holes, and look with patriotic admiration on the flag that floated in victory from the masthead. But that man is more of a curiosity who has gone through thirty years of the sharpshooting of business life, and yet sails on, victor over the temptations of the street. Oh! how many have gone down under the pressure, leaving not so much as a patch of canvas to tell where they perished. Their dishonesties kept tolling in their ears.

Again, in all these cities I am impressed with the fact that life is full of pretension and sham. What subterfuge, what double dealing, what two facedness! Do all the people who shake hands love each other? Are all those anxious about your health who inquire concerning it? Do all want to see you who ask you to call? Does all the world know half as much as it pretends to know? Is there not many a wretched stock of goods with a brilliant store window? Passing up and down the streets to your business and your work, are you not impressed with the fact that society is hollow, and that there are subterfuges and pretensions? Oh, how many there are who swagger and strut, and how few people who are natural and walk! While fops simper and fools snicker and simpletons giggle, how few people are natural and laugh! I say these things not to create in you incredulity or misanthropy, nor do I forget there are thousands of people a great deal better than they seem, but I do not think any man is prepared for the conflict of this life until he knows this particular peril.

Again, in all cities I am impressed with the fact that there is a great field for Christian charity. There are hunger and suffering and want and wretchedness in the country, but these evils chiefly congregate in our great cities. On every street crime prowls and drunkenness staggers, and shame winks, and pauperism thrusts out its hand asking for alms. Here want is most squalid, and hunger is most lean.

A Christian man going along a street in New York saw a poor lad, and he stopped and said: "My boy, do you know how to read and write?" The boy made no answer. The man asked the question twice and thrice. "Can you read and write?" and then the boy answered, with a tear plashing on the back of his hand. He said in defiance: "No, sir; I can't read nor write neither. God, sir, don't want me to read and write. Didn't He take away my father so long ago I never remember to have seen him? And haven't I had to go along the streets to get something to fetch home to eat for the folks? And didn't I, as soon as I could carry a basket, have to go out and pick up cinders, and never have no schooling, sir? God don't want me to read, sir. I can't read nor write neither."

Hundreds of men going down in our cities every year through the pressure of politics.

Once in a while a man will come out in a sort of missionary spirit and say, "I am going into politics now to reform them, and I am going to reform the ballot box, and I am going to reform all the people I come in contact with."

That man in the fear and love of God goes into politics with that idea and with the resolution that he will come out uncontaminated and as good as when he went in, but generally the case is, when a man steps into politics, many of the newspapers try to blacken his character and to distort all his past history, and after a little while has gone by, instead of considering himself an honorable citizen, he is lost in contemplation and in admiration of the fact that he has so long been kept out of jail!

If a man should go into politics to reform politics, and with the right spirit, he can come out with the right spirit and unhurt. That was Theodore Frelinghuysen, of New Jersey. That was George Briggs, of Massachusetts. That was Judge McLean, of Ohio.

Then look around and see the allurements to dissipated life. Bad books, unknown to father and mother, vile as the reptiles of Egypt, crawling into some of the best of families of the community, who may read them while the teacher is looking the other way or at recess or on the corner of the street when the groups are gathered. These books are read late at night, Satan finds them a smooth plank on which he can slide down into peridition some of your sons and daughters.

Reading bad books, one never gets over it. The books may be burned, but there is not enough power in all the apothecary's preparations to wash out the stain from the soul. Fathers' hands, mothers' hands, sisters' hands will not wash it out. None but the hand of the Lord can wash it out.

And what is more perilous in regard to some of these temptations we may not mention them. While God in His Bible from chapter to chapter thundered His denunciations against these crimes, people expect the pulpit and the printing press to be silent on the subject, and just in proportion as people are impure are they fastidious on this theme. They are so full of decay and death they do not want their sepulchers opened. God will turn into destruction all the unclean, and no splendors of surrounding can make decent that which He has smitten. God will not excuse sin merely because it has costly array and beautiful tapestry and palatial residence any more than He will excuse that which crawls, a blotch of sores, through the lowest cellar. Ever and anon, through some lawsuit, there flashes upon the people of our great cities what is transpiring in seemingly respectable circles. You call it "high life," you call it "fast living," you call it "people's eccentricity," and while we kick off the sidewalk the poor wretch who has not the means to garnish his iniquity, these lords and ladies, wrapped in purple and in linen, go unwhipped of public justice. Ah, the most dreadful part of the whole thing is, that there are persons abroad whose whole business it is to despoil the young. What an eternity such a man will have! As the door opens to receive him thousands of voices will cry out, "See here what you have done," and the wretch will wrap himself with fiercer flame and leap into deeper darkness, and the multitude he has destroyed will pursue him and hurl at him the long, bitter, relentless, everlasting curse of their own anguish. If there be one cup of eternal darkness more bitter than another, they will have to drink it to the dregs. If in all the ocean of the lost world that comes billowing up there be one wave more fierce than another, it will dash over them. But there is hope for all who will turn.

I stood one day at Niagara Falls, and I saw what you may have seen there—six rainbows bending over that tremendous plunge. I never saw anything like it before or since. Six beautiful rainbows arching that great cataract! And so over the rapids and angry precipices of sin, where so many have been dashed down, God's beautiful admonitions hover, a warning arching each peril—six of them, fifty of them, a thousand of them. Beware, beware, beware!

Young men, while you have time to reflect upon these things and before the duties of the office and the store and the shop come upon you again, look over this whole subject, and after the day has passed and you hear in the nightfall the voices and footsteps of the city dying from your ear, and it gets so silent that you can hear distinctly your watch under your pillow going "tick, tick," then open your eyes and look out upon the darkness and see two pillars of light, one horizontal, the other perpendicular, but changing their direction until they come together, and your enraptured vision beholds it—the cross.

THE SABBATH SCHOOL.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON COMMENTS FOR AUGUST 19.

Subject: The Man Born Blind, John ix, 1-17—Golden Text: John ix., 25—Memory Verses, 4, 7—Commentary on the Day's Lesson.

1. "As Jesus passed by." When the Jews took up stones to stone Him (Chap. 8:59) Jesus eluded them and passed out into the city where He was joined by His disciples. "Saw a man." Jesus was most observant. He also knew where to look to find those who needed His help. "Blind from his birth." Of the six miracles connected with blindness recorded in the gospels this is the only case described as blindness from birth. Blindness is common in Palestine. At Gaza, for instance, it is said that one-third of the population have lost one or both eyes, but it is difficult to find any born blind.

2. "Who did sin." Scripture teaches that all disease, and even death, is the result of sin. The Jewish error consisted in believing that all special afflictions were divine visitations for special sins. This error Jesus corrected. "This man." If this man had sinned before his birth it must have been in a "pre-existent" state. The doctrine of transmigration of souls was quite general both among the Greeks and Asiatics. The idea is absurd. What the Bible teaches is that the race is fallen because of Adam's sin.

3. "Neither." Our Lord does not assert the sinlessness of the man's parents, nor his own, by these words: He denies that his calamity sprang from the sin of either. "Works of God—manifest." Not that this man was born blind for the sole purpose that a miracle might be wrought but that his blindness furnished the occasion for Jesus to perform the divine work of healing him. God is not responsible for sin and its consequences, but both afford Him an opportunity to show His grace and power.

4. "We must work," etc. (R. V.) By the plural "we," as given in the R. V., Jesus associates His apostles with Him in the work. It is encouraging to think that "we," poor, weak men, can be "workers together with Christ." "While it is day." The day of life's opportunity is rapidly passing; the night of death will soon be here, and our work will be ended. What we do must be done quickly.

5. "As long as I am in the world." Christ was the light of the world while He was here, and He has continued to be the light of the world since He went into glory. He still opens blind eyes and gives both the ability to see and also furnishes the light by which they see.

6. "Made clay—annointed." Jesus shows His power by proceeding, in His own way, to heal the man. Notice, 1. There is no connection between the means used and the effect produced. 2. Christ came into physical contact to attract attention and to stimulate faith; where faith was in lively exercise He healed by His word, and at a distance. Christ appeals to two of the man's senses, his hearing and feeling, thereby arousing faith.

7. "Go, wash." Here was a test of his faith and obedience. "Siloam." A fountain under the walls of Jerusalem toward the east, between the city and the brook Kidron. "By interpretation, sent." The pool by its very name was a type of Christ. "He went—and washed." He believed and obeyed. We frequently lose God's best gifts because we fail to act in time. "Came, seeing." The cure was instantaneous. What a wonderful deliverance!

8. "Which before had seen him." There was an immediate stir among the neighbors; they noticed the great change in the man. The same is true when Christ gives spiritual eyesight. "And begged." This is the first mention of the fact that he was a beggar. He must have been well known.

9. "I am he." Jesus had met and healed the man on Friday night, at the beginning of the Sabbath (McFarland), and the neighbors had not seen him go to pool, so that on the next morning they were hardly able to believe their senses. But the man himself gave a positive testimony.

10. "How—opened." His neighbors gathered around him and asked for an explanation. Many are anxious to know how things are done, even though they have no faith.

11. "He answered." He had never seen his neighbors before, but now looking right at them he delivers this wonderful testimony to the power of Christ. It is short, clear, positive. "A Man." First he knew Him only as "the Man" (R. V.) called Jesus, then as a prophet (v. 17), then as a man with whom God was (v. 31-33), then He was the Son of God. Vs. 35-38.

12. "I know not." Had he known where Christ was he would, no doubt, have gone at once to see his Deliverer.

13 "[illegible]ht to the Pharisees." The neighbo[illegible]ding the case involved in mystery took the man to the Pharisees, perhaps to the Sanhedrin, who proceeded to investigate the miracle by questioning the man and by calling his parents to testify.

14. "The Sabbath day." They hated Jesus, and were continually trying to find something against Him. The hypocritical rulers pretended to take great offence because our Lord performed this act of mercy on the Sabbath day, and thus ignored their traditions.

15. "Then again." They were cross-questioning him and trying to get him confused, but he knows what has been done and is able to tell it.

16. "Keepeth not." Jesus kept the Sabbath according to the spirit and letter of the law, but He did not and would not keep it according to their traditions. "A division." And so it will always be; Christ causes a separation between those who receive and those who reject Him.

17. "He is a prophet." He decided that He must be a prophet or He could not have opened his eyes. This did not satisfy the Pharisees. They try to discredit the facts, and to prove that the cure was impossible, because on the Sabbath. But, thanks to the Jews, they established the miracle beyond a doubt, and by excommunicating the man they opened the way for him to find Christ.

Teachings.—This blind man was a type of a sinner receiving spiritual sight. Jesus is the light of the world and is able and willing to enlighten the darkened mind and let the sunshine of His love flood the soul. We lose a great deal by not obeying God at once. Let us always be ready to bear faithful testimony to Christ. Jesus used means to aid the faith of the blind man, and it is our duty to use the means God has put within our reach.

New Record in Egg Eating.

Michael Bonning, of Connellsville, Penn. holds the record for eating raw eggs in Western Pennsylvania. On a wager he started in to eat two dozen hens' eggs, he to lose if he did not succeed in downing them within eight minutes. He swallowed them, with two minutes to spare.

NOTIFICATION OF BRYAN.

He and Mr. Stevenson Officially Informed of Their Nominations.

CEREMONIES AT INDIANAPOLIS.

Large Crowd in Attendance—Bryan's Speech is Devoted to Imperialism—He Promises a Discussion of Other Issues in His Letter of Acceptance—Stevenson Touches Upon All the Issues

Indianapolis, Ind. (Special).—William J. Bryan and Adlai E. Stevenson were officially and formally notified of their nomination by the Democrats at their recent Kansas City Convention to the offices respectively of President and Vice-President of the United States. The notification occurred in the Military Park, a beautifully shaded tract of land in the centre of the city. The park contains probably thirty acres of ground, and it was well covered with people.

The ceremony was preceded by a parade through the principal streets of the city, which was participated in by a number of visiting and local Democratic clubs. The meeting began a few minutes after 3 o'clock and concluded at 5.40 p. m. Five speeches were made, Mayor Taggart, of Indianapolis, adding a welcoming address to the notification speeches of Representative Richardson and Governor Thomas, and responses were made by Mr. Bryan and Mr. Stevenson.

The platform on which the speeches were made was elevated about six feet above the park lawn, and upon it sat the candidates and their families, the members of the National Committee and of the two notification committees, as well as a few invited guests. The meeting was called to order in a brief speech of welcome by Mayor Taggart, of this city, and who introduced Senator Jones as the Permanent Chairman of the meeting.

Senator Jones made no speech upon taking the chair, but confined his remarks to the simple introduction of the speakers to the audience.

Congressman James D. Richardson, of Tennessee, to whose lot, as Permanent Chairman of the National Convention, fell the duty of informing Mr. Bryan of his nomination, made the first of the notification addresses.

Mr. Bryan was then introduced by Senator Jones. He read his speech, departing not from his manuscript except in a word of explanation at the beginning of his address. He never appeared to better advantage. His face was slightly flushed, but his eye was clear and calm, and his voice was never more completely at his command. The closing sentences were repeated from memory in a most effective manner. The speech took one hour and ten minutes to deliver.

Mr. Bryan's speech was devoted to imperialism. He promised a discussion of all the other issues in his letter of acceptance. In regard to a solution of the Philippine question, he said:

"This plan I unreservedly indorse. If elected, I shall convene Congress in extraordinary session as soon as I am inaugurated, and recommend an immediate declaration of the nation's purpose, first, to establish a stable form of government in the Philippine Islands, just as we are now establishing a stable form of government in the island of Cuba; second, to give independence to the Filipinos, just as we have promised to give independence to the Cubans; third, to protect the Filipinos from outside interference while they work out their destiny, just as we have protected the republics of Central and South America, and are, by the Monroe Doctrine, pledged to protect Cuba."

Mr. Bryan was promptly followed by Governor Thomas, of Colorado, who introduced Mr. Stevenson. Governor Thomas spoke only ten minutes.

Mr. Stevenson was apparently slightly nervous as the time approached for him to take the stand, but he soon gained confidence as he proceeded. He read from his manuscript, but held the majority of his audience to the end.

Mr. Stevenson discussed many subjects before touching upon imperialism, which he then declared was the paramount issue. The tariff law was condemned and held responsible for the existence of threatening trusts. The construction of the Nicaraguan Canal was declared necessary and the treatment of Porto Rico was deplored.

At the close of Mr. Stevenson's speech Chairman Jones adjourned the meeting.

New York's Tuberculosis Experiments.

The Tuberculosis Committee of the State Board of Health is at present conducting interesting experiments with the milk of the tuberculous cow. This milk is being fed to pens of rabbits, and they are also being inoculated with it. Besides the rabbits, some guinea pigs will be inoculated with the milk of the tuberculous cow, and also with the human tubercle bacilli, and the result carefully noted. By these experiments it is hoped to ascertan whether the milk from a diseased cow will carry the disease into any animal partaking of the lacteal fluid.

Great Britain's Warning to China.

Replying to a question on the subject in the House of Commons, at London, the Right Hon. W. St. John Brodrick, Parliamentary Secretary of the Foreign Office, said that the British Government had informed the Chinese Government that they would be held personally guilty if any members of the legations or other foreigners in Pekin suffered injury.

THE MARKETS.

Late Wholesale Prices of Country Produce Quoted in New York.

33			
BUTTER.			
Creamery—West, extra ...$	—	@$	20
Firsts	19	@	19½
Thirds to seconds.....	17	@	18½
State—Thirds to firsts..	15½	@	18
State dairy tubs, extras...	--	@	19
Imitation creamery..	15	@	18
Factory, firsts	—	@	15¾
Low grades	14	@	15
CHEESE.			
State—Full cream, fancy..	9¾	@	9⅞
Small.....	10¼	@	10½
Part skims,good to prime	6¼	@	7¼
Full skims.....	2	@	2½
EGGS.			
Nearby—Fancy..	18	@	19
State and Penn.....	17	@	19
Western — Choice.....	15	@	15½
Southern....	—	@	—
BEANS AND PEAS.			
Beans—Marrow,choice,1899	—	@	2 00
Medium, 1899.....	—	@	1 85
Pea, choice, 1899.....	—	@	2 05
Red kidney, choice, 1899.	1 85	@	1 90
White kidney,choice,1899	2 20	@	2 25
Yellow eye, 1899.....	2 15	@	2 20
Lima, Cal.....	3 52½	@	3 55
Green peas, bags.....	—	@	1 07½
FRUITS AND BERRIES—FRESH.			
Apples, Codling, per bbl..	1 25	@	2 00
Astrakhan, per bbl.....	1 25	@	2 00
Huckleberries, per qt.....	3	@	7
Peaches, N. J., per basket.	25	@	1 00
Pears, Scooter, per bbl....	1 25	@	1 50
Baltlett, per bbl.....	2 00	@	2 75
Plums, W. N. Y., per bask	20	@	30
Currants, per qt.....	2½	@	3⅓
Blackberries, per qt.....	3	@	8
Muskmelons, per bbl.....	1 00	@	1 50
Watermelons, per 100.....10	00	@	18 00
Grapes, N. C., per carrier..	75	@	1 75
LIVE POULTRY.			
Fowls, per lb.....	—	@	10
Spring chickens, per lb....	10	@	10½
Roosters, per lb.....	—	@	6
Turkeys, per lb.....	7	@	8
Ducks, per pair.....	35	@	60
Geese, per pair.....	70	@	1 00
Pigeons, per pair.....	15	@	20
DRESSED POULTRY.			
Turkeys, per lb.....	6	@	9
Broilers, Phila., per lb....	12	@	16
Fowls,State & Penn.,per lb	11	@	11½
Ducks, L. I. spring, per lb.	11	@	11½
Geese, East. spring, per lb.	10	@	14
Squabs, per dozen.....	1 00	@	2 00
HOPS.			
State—1899, choice, per lb.	13	@	14
1899, fair.....	—	@	11½
Pacific Coast—1899, choice.	13	@	14
Common to fair....	7	@	11
Old odds.....	2	@	5
HAY AND STRAW.			
Hay—Prime, per 100 lb....	87½	@	90
No. 1, per 100 lb.....	85	@	87½
No. 2, per 100 lb.....	82½	@	85
Straw, long rye.....	72½	@	80
VEGETABLES.			
Potatoes—Jersey, per bbl.	1 00	@	1 37
Long Island, per bbl....	1 25	@	1 50
Sweets, N. C., per bbl...	3 00	@	3 75
Onions—Orange Co.,per bag	1 00	@	2 50
Conn., red, per bbl.....	1 25	@	1 75
Cabbages, L. I., per 100...	1 50	@	2 50
Turnips, per bbl.....	50	@	75
Tomatoes, N. J., per box..	50	@	1 50
String beans, per bag.....	75	@	1 00
Squash, per bbl.....	50	@	1 25
Cucumbers, per box.....	50	@	60
Peas, per bushel.....	25	@	1 00
Corn, Jersey, per 100.....	50	@	1 25
Egg plant, per box.....	40	@	75
Peppers, per bushel.....	—	@	25
Celery, per doz.....	10	@	50
Lettuce, per case.....	1 00	@	2 50
Lima beans, N. J., per bag.	75	@	2 00
GRAIN, ETC.			
Flour—Winter patents.. ..	3 85	@	4 25
Spring patents	4 10	@	4 45
Wheat—No. 1 N. Duluth..	—	@	85⅛
No. 2 red.....	--	@	82⅝
Corn—No. 2.....	44⅝	@	45⅛
Oats—No. 2 white.....	—	@	29
Track mixed....	26	@	27½
Rye—Western....	56	@	56½
State	51	@	52
Lard, city....	—	@	6.50c.
LIVE STOCK.			
Beeves, city dressed.....	7¾	@	8¾
Calves—City dressed.....	8½	@	11½
Country dressed....	7	@	10
Sheep, per 100 lb.....	3 00	@	4 55
Lambs, per 100 lb.....	5 50	@	7 05
Hogs—Live, per 100 lb....	4 90	@	6 00
Country dressed.... ...	—	@	—

TOBACCO.

The market remains extremely dull, with only occasional small sales of domestic or imported leaf. Prices, in absence of important demand, are nominal.

DROUGHT MAKES HIGH PRICES.

Dairymen Forced to Draw Upon Their Store of Winter Fodder.

New York City (Special).—Owing to the protracted drought the price of milk has advanced in this city. Many kinds of vegetables have also increased in price, and dealers predict a further rise unless a rainfall arrives.

Dairy and market farms in New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Connecticut are suffering seriously from the dry spell. The shortage of pasturage has forced many dairymen in the districts named to call upon hay stored for next winter's use to feed their catttle. A rise in the price of milk is a result of these conditions.

At present milk is from one-quarter to one-half a cent higher than is usual in August. Butter and cheese prices will naturally increase.

What applies to the milk supply through lack of rain applies equally to vegetable crops. Prices for certain kinds of vegetables have, it is said, already been advanced for this reason. Tomatoes, noticeably, have been advanced from seventy-five cents to $1 a crate for fancy stock, nearly a fifty per cent. advance. Peas, string beans, lima beans and potatoes are also named as having gone up in price because of the lack of rain.

Dealers say also that the drought has affected the quality of many vegetables.

Great Damage to Broom Corn.

Reports received from the broom corn district in Illinois indicate that a severe storm has done over $1,000,000 damage to the growing crop.

Flour Trade With China Destroyed.

American flour trade with China, it is said, has been utterly destroyed by the existing troubles

The Mapleton Item

I. N. SWOPE, - - Editor & Proprietor.

THE ITEM" WILL BE PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AT THE FOLOWING RATES IN ADVANCE:

ONE YEAR,.....$1.00
SIX MONTHS,..... .50
THREE MONTHS,..... .25

Entered at the Post Office at Mapleton Depot, Pa. as second-class matter.

LATTA GROVE.

We had a nice shower of rain last Sunday evening.

Miss Effie Dell returned home last Saturday from a five weeks' visit to friends in Mifflin county.

Michael Lynn and Frank Stever are hauling lumber to Mount Union for James Green, of Cassville.

Robert Smith, who is employed on Daniel Wagner's stave mill in Big valley, was home over Sunday.

Alvah Dell spent a portion of the week in attendance at the Walnut Grove campmeeting. He reports a good camp.

J. Quincy Dell was on the mountain one day last week to salt his cattle. He found snakes so plenty that he left before he found all his cattle.

Mrs. Samuel Wagner, of Huntingdon, spent a portion of the past week among friends in this section. It was the first time she had seen the stave mill in operation.

In digging his well D. H. Walker, at a depth of fifteen feet beneath the surface, struck black loam with old wood and brush in it. It looks as it it had been a swamp at one time.

While Samuel Bowman was out on Jack's mountain last week salting his cattle at the headwaters of Scrub run, he saw a blacksnake catching trout. That explains why fishermen have such poor success in that stream. Mr. Bowman says he killed fifteen feet of blacksnakes that day.

A very pleasant gathering occurred recently at the home of Isaac Dell. It was gotten up as a surprise for Miss Clara who was away at the time. Upon her return she was astonished to find forty or fifty guests in the home. Among the many presents for the young lady was a handsome organ. After spending a few social hours the guests turned their faces homeward.

About two o'clock last Thursday morning the shanty at the stave mill was discovered to be on fire. The flames were discovered by Miss Rhoda Smith who gave an alarm and soon sufficient neighbors had gathered to extinguish the fire and save the mill and its contents. How the flames originated is a mystery but the theory is advanced that the building was set on fire in order to draw people from their homes and give thieves a chance to plunder. If such be the case, the plan failed, as the amount of thieving in this section has made the people watchful and the homes were not left unguarded. A few nights before this fire some one made an attempt to get into W. W. Smith's house by climbing to a porch roof and taking out a window screen. He was frightened away by one of the family. It is time the people of Hare's valley put a stop to this kind of work. If poultry thieving continues it will not be long until there will not be enough chickens left to crow on New Year's morning.

SHADE GAP.

W. G. Piper spent two days in Huntingdon last week.

Mrs. Dr. Fleming spent Sunday with her parents in Nossville.

J. M. Cree and wife attended the picnic at Shirley on Saturday.

Dr. J. M. Fleming and Samuel Miller made a business trip to Burnt Cabins on Monday.

Mrs. J. Frank Enyeart, of Saxton, recently visited among her many friends in this place.

Miss Ethel McCarthy and sister, of Mount Union, are visiting John C. Taylor's family this week.

Miss Ethel Jones, of this place, is visiting her friend, Miss Margarite Greenwood, of Rockhill.

Bert Lake and Chalmers Snyder left on Monday for Ebensburg where they expect to find employment.

Harry Quarry and wife, of near Mapleton, passed through here on Sunday to attend the funeral of Mrs. Shelton Cisney.

Mrs. Nora Umbenhour and Miss Jennie Appleby went to Newton Hamilton where they expect to locate until campmeeting closes.

We are glad to note our accommodating blacksmith, S. G. Miller, who has been on the sick list for several days is able to walk out again.

Mrs. Cornelius, of Saltillo, accompanied by her daughter, Ida, spent several days last week with her daughter, Mrs. Howard Diven, in this place.

The Y. P. S. C. E. held a cobweb social at the home of Mrs. McFarland on Friday evening. There were about forty present and all seemed to enjoy themselves.

District President D. M. Bealman, accompanied by ex-District President S. N. Minick, spent Friday night at Three Springs installing officers in Camp, No. 512, P. O. S. of A. They report the Camp at that place in a flourishing condition.

Dr. Chas. E. Culver, of East Waterford, was located at Dr. Fleming's office last week. Dr. Culver is a good dentist and has plenty of patronage. Owing to engagements elsewhere he is obliged to leave Shade Gap before all his patrons have been accommodated.

Prof. Culp, of Gettysburg, was here on Saturday looking after students. He expects to start an academy at the old Milnwood stand. Parent, look to your interests, patronize and encourage it. How much easier it would be to give your boys and girls an academic education at home than to have to send them away.

TROUGH CREEK.

Picnic at Pine Grove next Saturday a week.

It was with profound sorrow that we learned of the death of our life-long friend, J. Simpson Africa. Having formed his acquaintance in early life, I have had abundant opportunity to watch his career, which I have done with unusual interest. As a private citizen he always proved himself to be a gentleman in the full sense of the term. As a ipublic official he had no superior. His conduct in public life was such as to challenge the admiration of all, while his proven ability still drew him into more remunerative and responsible positions. Just here is a lesson that might be studied by the young and middle aged men to a very great advantage. Mr. Africa was one of the ablest men that Huntingdon county ever produced and in some ways we feel safe in saying his place will never be filled.

But he has gone the way of all the earth and we must submit to the inevitable, sorry as we are for the loss of so noble a man and citizen. That the high example that he set may be followed by many is the sincere wish of his friend.

—W. G. Ewing, Mount Union, carries a big line of ladies' dress goods, muslin sheetings, table linens, sheetings, ginghams, plaids. etc., and it will pay to see his goods before purchasing.

Fresh Meat at Low Prices.

Roast, 9 cents per pound; boiling beef 7 cents; sirloin or round steak 10 cents per pound. Honest weight and good meat. Your patronage solicited.

E. H. WELKER.

—In India, the land of famine, thousands die because they cannot obtain food. In America, the land of plenty many suffer and die because they cannot digest the food they eat. Kodol Dyspepsia Cure digests what you eat. It instantly relieves and radically cures all stomach troubles. A. B. Gillam, J. L. Houck.

Deeds Entered for Record.

The Logan Iron & Steel Co. to Wm. Whitmer & Sons Co., property in Jackson township. Consideration $17,595.

Eliza J. Ross et al. to Mrs. Etta Fisher, property in Warriorsmark township. Consideration $300.

Etta Fisher and husband to Elizabeth Roth, property in Warriorsmark township. Consideration $50.

George Kelly and wife to Martha Ellen Glunt, property in Cromwell township. Consideration $60.

Martha Ellen Glunt to Lavina B. Webb, property in Cromwell township. Consideration $60.

Jacob Rinehart's heirs to Etta Nead, property in Clay township. Consideration $1000.

Josiah Fettorhoof and wife to Sarah C. Beck, property in Warriorsmark township. Consideration $247.50.

Reuben Bollar and wife to Lafayette Weaver, property in Penn township. Consideration $54.

Sarah C. Beck and husband to Chauncey F. York, property in Warriorsmark township. Consideration $750.

Margaret F. Fisher et al. to Dr. R. Allison Miller, property in Smithfield township. Consideration $1.00.

—It will surprise you to experience the benefit obtained by using thedainty and famous little pills known as DeWitt's Little Early Risers. A. B. Gillam, J. L. Houck.

Tetter, Salt-Rheum and Eczema.

The intense itching and smarting incident to these diseases is instantly allayed by applying Chamberlain's Eye and Skin Ointment Many very bad cases have been permanently cured by it. It is equally efficient for itching piles and a favorite remedy for sore nipples, chapped hands, chilblains, frost bites and chronic sore eyes. 25cts. per box. For sale by J. G. Gillam.

DR. CADY'S CONDITION POWDERS, are just what a horse needs when in bad condition. Tonic, blood purifier and vermifuge. They are not food but medicine and the best in use to put a horse in prime condition. Price 25 cents per package. For sale by J. G. Gillam.

—The quicker you stop a cough or cold the less danger there will be of fatal lung trouble. One Minute Cough Cure is the only harmless remedy that gives immediate results. You will like it. A. B. Gillam, J. L. Houck.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given to all persons interested that the following named persons have settled their accounts in the Register's office at Huntingdon, and that the said accounts will be confirmed nisi September 5, 1900, and absolutely September 11, 1900.

1 Final account of Porter W. McPherran, deceased, guardian of F. P. Beaver, as filed by John P. McPherran, administrator of Porter W. McPherran, deceased.

2 Account of Robert Mason, administrator of the estate of William M. Reed, late of Jackson township, deceased.

3 First and final account of J. Luden Henry, executor of the last will and testament of Susannah Henry, late of the borough of Petersburg, deceased.

4 First and final account of S. H. Carberry, administrator of Catharine Houpt estate, late of Lincoln township, deceased.

5 First and final account of R. J. Mattern, trustee of Mary C. Brumbaugh, under the will of Mary A. Carmon, late of Huntingdon, Pa., deceased.

6 First and partial account of M. J. Krugh, executor of the last will and testament of Catharine Krugh, late of the borough of Orbisonia, deceased.

7 First and final account of A. J. Hall, administrator of the estate of Jacob B. Harker, late of Lincoln township, deceased, and trustee to sell his real estate under proceedings in partition, with distribution annexed.

8 First and final account of Kate M. Foster, administratrix of the estate of Stewart F. Foster, late of Oneida township, deceased.

9 First and final account of John P. Anderson, executor of the last will and testament of Margaret Glazier, late of the borough of Huntingdon, Pa., deceased.

10 Account of B. F. Chilcoat, administrator of G. W. McGowan estate, late of Rockhill borough, deceased.

11 First and final account of Mary Lorenz and Lizzie Lorenz, administrators of the estate of Herman Lorenz, late of the borough of Huntingdon, deceased.

12 First and final account of L. V. Postlethwaite, executor of the last will and testament of Hannah J. Gilliland, late of Cromwell township, deceased.

13 Third account of J. R. Simpson, executor of John Reed, late of the borough of Huntingdon, deceased.

14 Account of Margaret Duff and W. O. Duff, administrators of Mordecai Duff, late of Jackson township, deceased.

15 First and final account of Isaac Lamp, administrator of the estate of Samuel Kissinger, late of Penn township, deceased, and trustee to sell the real estate under proceedings in partition, with distribution annexed.

16 Account of D. M. Miller, administrator of S. B. Patterson, late of Warriorsmark township, deceased.

17 Account of D. M. Miller, executor of the last will and testament of Sarah Hampton, late of Franklin township, deceased.

18 The first and final account of Solomon Lininger, administrator of the estate of George Lininger, late of Huntingdon, Pa., with distribution and release annexed.

19 Account of M. W. Isenberg, executor of the last will and testament of David Grove, late of the borough of Huntingdon, deceased.

20 First and final account of C. H. Glazier, executor of the last will and testament of John Hagey, late of the borough of Huntingdon, deceased.

21 First and final account of William G. Piper, administrator of the estate of Levi Piper, late of Dublin township, deceased, with distribution annexed.

22 Second and final account of Henry S. Musser, trustee of Nancy Peight, deceased, under the will of Jacob Musser, late of Brady township, deceased, with distribution annexed.

Register's office, August 8, 1900. } B. F. GODARD, Register.

Stage - Route
—BETWEEN—
Cassville - and - Mapleton.

The undersigned will run his hack between Cassville and Mapleton on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays leaving Cassville at 7.30 o'clock A. M., and leaving Mapleton at one P. M. unless notified to wait for afternoon trains. The patronage of the public solicited.

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NOTICE is hereby given to all persons interested that the following inventories of the goods and chattels set apart to widows under the Act of the 14th day of April, 1851, have been filed in the office of the Clerk of the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, and will be confirmed ni si on September 5, 1900. If no exceptions be filed thereto the same will be confirmed absolutely December 5, 1900.

1 CORBIN. Inventory of the personal property of W. Scott Corbin, late of Cass township, deceased, as taken by his widow, Ida Corbin.

2 BROWN. Inventory of the personal property of Edward S. Brown, late of Huntingdon, deceased, as taken by his widow, Mrs. E. S. Brown.

3 RUSSELL. Inventory of the personal property of Jacob B. Russell, late of Lincoln township, deceased, as taken by his widow, Catharine Russell.

4 BECHTAL. Inventory of the personal property of Daniel S. Bechtal, late of Penn township, as taken by his widow, Annie M. Bechtal.

5 STEWART. Inventory of the personal property of Oliver L. Stewart, late of Huntingdon, deceased, as taken by his widow, Martha M. Stewart.

6 RUMBERGER. Inventory of the personal property of Joseph Rumberger, late of Warriorsmark township, deceased, as taken by his widow, Mary E. Rumberger

7 DECKER. Inventory of the personal property of Andrew Decker, late of Huntingdon, deceased, as taken by his widow, Temperance Decker.

8 LORENZ. Inventory of the personal property of Herman Lorenz, late of Huntingdon, deceased, as taken by his widow, Mary Lorenz.

9 FREHN. Inventory of the personal property and real estate of Samuel Frehn, late of Robertsdale, deceased, as taken by his widow, Cordelia Frehn.

Office of Clerk O. C., August 8, 1900. } B. F. GODARD, Clerk Orphans' Court.

AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION PROPOSED TO THE CITIZENS OF THIS COMMONWEALTH FOR THEIR APPROVAL OR REJECTION BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA, PUBLISHED BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF THE COMMONWEALTH IN PURSUANCE OF ARTICLE XVIII OF THE CONSTITUTION.

A JOINT RESOLUTION

Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the Commonwealth.

Section 1. Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth in General Assembly met, That the following is proposed as amendments to the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in accordance with the provisions of the eighteenth article thereof:

Amendment One to Article Eight, Section One.

Add at the end of the first paragraph of said section, after the words "shall be entitled to vote at all elections," the words "subject however to such laws requiring and regulating the registration of electors as the General Assembly may enact," so that the said section shall read as follows:

Section 1. Qualifications of Electors. Every male citizen twenty-one years of age, possessing the following qualifications, shall be entitled to vote at all elections, subject however to such laws requiring and regulating the registration of electors as the General Assembly may enact:

He shall have been a citizen of the United States at least one month.

He shall have resided in the State one year (or if, having previously been a qualified elector or native born citizen of the State, he shall have removed therefrom and returned, within six months, immediately preceding the election).

He shall have resided in the election district where he shall offer to vote at least two months immediately preceding the election.

If twenty-two years of age and upwards, he shall have paid within two years a State or county tax, which shall have been assessed at least two months and paid at least one month before the election.

Amendment Eleven to Article Eight, Section Seven.

Strike out from said section the words "but no elector shall be deprived of the privilege of voting by reason of his name not being registered," and add to said section the following words, "but laws regulating and requiring the registration of electors may be enacted to apply to cities only, provided that such laws be uniform for cities of the same class," so that the said section shall read as follows:

Section 7. Uniformity of Election Laws.—All laws regulating the holding of elections by the citizens or for the registration of electors shall be uniform throughout the State, but laws regulating and requiring the registration of electors may be enacted to apply to cities only, provided that such laws be uniform for cities of the same class.

A true copy of the Joint Resolution.
W. W. GRIEST,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION PROPOSED TO THE CITIZENS OF THIS COMMONWEALTH FOR THEIR APPROVAL OR REJECTION BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA, PUBLISHED BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF THE COMMONWEALTH, IN PURSUANCE OF ARTICLE XVIII OF THE CONSTITUTION.

A JOINT RESOLUTION

Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the Commonwealth.

Section 1. Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following is proposed as an amendment to the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in accordance with the provisions of the Eighteenth article thereof.

Amendment.

Strike out section four of article eight, and insert in place thereof, as follows:

Section 4. All elections by the citizens shall be by ballot or by such other method as may be prescribed by law: Provided, That secrecy in voting be preserved.

A true copy of the Joint Resolution.
W. W. GRIEST,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

ESTRAY NOTICE.—Came to the residence of the undersigned in Cass township on or about August 3, 1900, five head of young cattle described as follows: One red heifer, one brindle steer, one black steer, one black and white steer and mooly heifer with bell on and with rings in top of ears. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take them away; otherwise they will be disposed of according to law.

FRANK W. STEVER.

Cass township, August 4, 1900

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.

Estate of Simeon Wright, deceased.

Letters testamentary on the estate of Simeon Wright, late of Union township, deceased, having been granted the undersigned notice is hereby given to all persons knowing themselves to be indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and to those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement to

MADISON WRIGHT,
B. F. MIERLEY,
Executors,
Calvin, Pa.

July 4-6t

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E. H. WELKER, Proprietor
JUNIATA HOUSE.

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A. W. SWOPE
—JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.—

All business entrusted with him will receive proper attention.

☞Office on Main street.

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—PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,—

☞Office on Main Street, adjoining residence.

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Dyspepsia Cure.
Digests what you eat.

It artificially digests the food and aids Nature in strengthening and reconstructing the exhausted digestive organs. It is the latest discovered digestant and tonic. No other preparation can approach it in efficiency. It instantly relieves and permanently cures Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Heartburn, Flatulence, Sour Stomach, Nausea, Sick Headache, Gastralgia, Cramps, and all other results of imperfect digestion.

Prepared by E. C. DeWitt & Co., Chicago.

A. B. Gillam, J. L. Houck.

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Our Clothing Is Made at Home Now

Fit of Every Garment Guaranteed

Prices Reasonable. Come In and Inspect Our Spring Suitings

See our fine line of Spring Furnishings. All new and up to date. Nobby styles in hats, ties, shirts, gloves, etc. Our stock is larger than ever. Give us a call.

JOE S. MILLER, TAILOR & GENTS' FURNISHER,
422 Penn Street,
Huntingdon, Pa.

The Mapleton Item.

Mapleton Depot, Pa., Aug. 15, 1900.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

SCHEDULE IN EFFECT MAY 27, 1900.

	P.M.	Night.	A.M	A.M.	A.M.	P.M*
New York....	9.00	12.15	.....	.....	10.00	1.00
Philadelphia.	11.20	4.25	7.12	8.50	12.25	4.30
Washington...	10.00	.....	7.20	7.45	10.00	.....
Baltimore.....	11.41	4.50	8.45	8.45	11.45	.....

	D'ly A.M	D'ly. A. M.	D'ly. A. M.	D'ly. A. M.	D'ly. P. M.	Dly PM.
Harrisburg.....	3.00	8.00	11.48	11.45	3.45	5.00
Rockville		8.12	11.59	.....	.....	5.13
Marysville.....	3.14	8.17	12.03	.....	.....	5.18
Duncannon.....	3.29	8.35	12.16	.....	4.10	5.34
Newport	3.52	9.05	12.37	.....	4.30	6.02
Millerstown.		9.15	12.45	.....	.....	6.11
Thompsontown		9.26	12.53	.....	.....	6.21
Port Royal.....	4.25	9.44	1.07	.....	4. 57	6.38
Mifflin	4.30	9.50	1.11	.....	5.02	6.43
Lewistown Jc.	4.52	10.13	1.30	1.10	5.22	7.07
McVeytown....	5.15	10.38	1.49	.....	r5.42	7.30
N. Hamilton...	5.33	11.00	2.06	.....	.....	7.50
Mount Union...	5.39	11.06	2.10	.....	6.03	7.56
Mapleton.	5.45	11.13	2.15	.....	.....	8.02
Huntingdon, ...	6.03	11.32	2.29	2.01	6.22	8.20
Petersburg	6 19	11.47	2.43	.....	.....	8.33
Birmingham ...	6.46	12.13	3.07	h234	16.54	8.56
Tyrone.	6.52	12.20	3.12	2.40	6.59	9.02
Bellwood.....	7.17	12.41	3.29	.....	7.18	9.20
Altoona.....	7.40	1.00	3.45	3.10	7.35	9.35
Pittsburg.....	12.10	5.50	8.40	6.55	11.30	1.50
	P.M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P.M

Harrisburg 10.20, Rockville 10.31, Marysville 10.34, Duncannon 10.47, Newport 11.06, Millerstown 11.14, Mifflin 11.40, Lewistown Junction 11.58, p. m. Huntingdon 12.55, Tyrone 1.32, Altoona 2.00, Pittsburg 5.30 a. m.

"h" stops to take on passengers for Pittsburg and beyond.

"r" stops on signal to receive or let off passengers Sundays only.

"l" stops on signal to let off passengers from points east and south of Harrisburg, and to take on passengers for Pittsburg and beyond.

Week days	A.M.	D'ly. A. M.	D'ly. A. M.	Dly PM.	D'ly. P. M.	D'ly. P. M.
Pittsburg.....		2.50	8.00		12.45	4.50
Altoona.....	4.40	7.15	11.40	2.05	5.55	9.05
Bellwood.....	4.52	7.30	11.52	2.19	6.10	9.19
Tyrone	5.04	7.48	12.03	2.35	6.27	9.33
Birmingham .	5.08	7.53	g1207	2.40	6.32	
Petersburg ...	5.25	8.17		3.03	6.56	
Huntingdon....	5.37	8.30	12.35	3.17	7.10	10.12
Mapleton.	5.51	8.47		3.35	7.24	
Mt. Union.....	5.56	8.53	12.54	3.42	7.29	10.32
N. Hamilton...	6.01	8.58		3.47	7.34	
McVeytown....	6.17	9.15	f1.14	4.08	7.51	
Lewiston Jc....	6.38	9.35	1.33	4.33	8.10	11.16
Mifflin.....	6.58	9.55	1.50	4.55	8.30	11.37
Port Royal....	7.02	9.59		5.00	8.34	
Thompsontown	7.17	10.14		5.18	8.48	
Millerstown. ...	7.26	10.22		5.28	8.57	
Newport	7.35	10.32	2.24	5.39	9.05	
Duncannon.....	8.00	10.54	2.44	6.08	9.29	
Marysville	8.13	11.07	2.56	6.26	9.43	
Rockville.	8.18	11.12		6.32	9.48	
Harrisburg.....	8.30	11.25	3.10	6.45	10.00	1.00

Pittsburg 7.50 Altoona 9.15, Tyrone 6.30, Huntingdon 7.00, Harrisburg 9.10 A. M. daily.

	P.M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M	P.M.	A.M.	A.M
Balti 11	55	11.55	*3.15	6 10	9.50	2.35	6.40
Wahg't'n	1.00	1.00	*4.10	8.15	10.55	4.05	7.44
Phila.....11	48	11.52	*3.17	6.23	10.20	4.25	4.25
New York 2	13	2.13	*6.03	9.30	3.53	7.13	7.13

Additional trains are run as under:—

Leave Pittsburg 8.30 P. M. daily, Altoona 12.15 A. M., Huntingdon 1.10 A. M.; arrive Harrisburg 3.40 A. M., Philadelphia 6.52 A. M.

Leave Pittsburg 7.30 A. M. daily, Altoona 11.05 A. M., Tyrone 11.30 A. M., Huntingdon 12.03 P. M., Lewistown Junction 1.02 p. m., arrive Harrisburg 2.40p.m., Philadelhia 5.47 p. m., New York, Desbrosses and Cortlandt Sts. 8.08; W. Twenty-third St. Station 8.20 p. m., Baltimore 6.10 p.m., Washington 8.15 p.m.

*Week-days only. "g" stops to let off passengers from Pittsburg and beyond, and to take on passengers for Harrisburg and beyond.

"f" stops on signal only.

Connecting trains leave as follows:

At Lewistown Junction.—For Sunbury 7.30 A. M. and 3.10 P. M. week days.

For Milroy 7.55, 11.42 A. M. and 3.00 p. M. week days.

At Huntingdon—For Bedford and Cumberland 8.35 A. M. and 7.15 P. M. week days. Bedford only 8.00 A. M. Sundays.

At Tyrone—For Clearfield and Curwensville 8.20 A. M., 3.20 and 7.20 P. M. week days.

For Bellefonte and Lock Haven 8.10 A. M., 12.30 and 7.15 P. M. week days.

For Scotia 7.50 A.M. and 3.15 P.M. week days.

For further information apply to ticket agents, or Thomas E. Watt, Passenger Agent, Western Division, Corner Fifth Avenue and Smithfield Street, Pittsburg.

J. B. HUTCHINSON, Gen'l Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen'l Pass. Agt.

EAST BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

Schedule in effect Sept. 7, 1898.

NORTH. Irreg. No.5.	Mail, No.3	Mail, No.1	STATIONS.	SOUTH. Mail, No. 2.	Mail, No. 4	Irreg. No. 6.
a.m.	P.M.	a.m		A. M	p. m.	a. m.
7 48	12 50	6 20	Robertsdale	11 39	6 39	7 04
8 00	1 02	6 32	Cook's	11 24	6 27	6 54
8 12	1 14	6 44	Cole's	11 09	6 15	6 34
8 40	1 42	7 12	Saltillo	10 39	5 30	6 01
8 48	1 50	7 20	Three Springs	10 30	5 21	5 54
9 00	2 03	7 32	*Pogue	10 15	5 07	5 42
9 15	2 18	7 46	Rockhill	9 53	4 44	5 30
	2 35	8 01	Shirley	9 38	4 29	
	2 44	8 10	*Augh. Mills	9 30	4 21	
	3 06	8 32	Mount Union	9 15	4 06	
a. m.	p. m.	a.m		a. m.	p. m.	a. m.

Irreg. No. 7, leaves Robertsdale 5.03 p. m., Cook's 5.13, Cole's 5.25, Saltillo 5.45, Three Springs 5.53, Pogue 6.05, arrive at Rockhill 6.20 p. m.

Irreg. No. 8, leaves Rockhill 2.20 p. m., Pogue 2.32, Three Springs 2.44, Saltillo 2.51, Cole's 3.31, Cook's 3.43, arrive at Robertsdale 3.43 p. m.

SHADE GAP BRANCH.

WEST. Irreg. No. 12.	Mail, No. 10	STATIONS.	EAST Irreg. No 9	Mail, No. 11
p. m.	a. m.		a. m.	p. m.
5 50	7 25	L Rockhill A	6 30	4 55
5 43	7 18	*Blacklog	6 37	5 02
5 35	7 10	*Cedar Rock	6 45	5 10
5 31	7 06	*Locke Vall'y	6 49	5 14
5 25	7 00	*Shade Gap	6 55	5 20
		Stair		
		A Goshorn L		

Mail trains Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 10 and 11 and irregular trains 9 and 12 run daily except Sunday. Irregular trains 5, 6, 7 and 8 do not run daily, but carry passengers when run.

* Flag stations. Beersville changed to Pogue.

A. W. GREENWOOD, Superintendent.

STATE CANVASS FORMALLY OPENED

General Reeder Outlines the Plan of Campaign in Pennsylvania.

DANGER LIES IN OVERCONFIDENCE

An Important Conference With the Secretary of the Republican Congressional Committee Regarding the Election of Members of Congress.

(Special Correspondence.)

Philadelphia, Aug. 14.—The Republican state campaign in Pennsylvania was formally opened today with the starting in to work of the entire force of the Republican state committee, under the direction of Gen. Frank Reeder, the state chairman. For several weeks the preliminary work was looked after by T. Larry Eyre, chief executive officer of the state committee, with Chairman Reeder making frequent visits to this city for consultation with his assistants. From now on both Chairman Reeder and Mr. Eyre will be at the state headquarters daily, looking after the details of the campaign and getting matters in shape for the fall fight. There will be little speech making until next month, but there is always a vast amount of correspondence between the state committee officials and the county chairmen in making arrangements for meetings and the canvassing of the various districts.

TAKE NOTHING FOR GRANTED.

"We propose to run this campaign," said Chairman Reeder today, "upon the principle of taking nothing for granted, and we want to impress upon the Republicans of Pennsylvania at the outset the danger of over confidence. We are too apt to assume because Pennsylvania has prospered more than has any other state, under the McKinley administration, that our people will rush to the polls and vote the whole Republican ticket as an evidence of appreciation of what the Republican party has done for the state and the country at large. Unfortunately our experiences do not teach us that we can expect this movement to come voluntarily from all classes of our voters. There are always many who seem to forget the advantages they derive from the success of the Republican party until it is sometimes too late to overcome the result of this lack of appreciation of the benefits of Republican supremacy. Many Republican candidates have in the past been defeated not because a majority of the voters in their respective districts were opposed to them, but because many of those who really favored their election, neglected to go to the polls and vote for them.

"Now, the aim of the Republican organization in this state this fall will be to impress upon those citizens who are not ordinarily interested in politics that they must go to the polls in November next to vote the whole Republican ticket to insure a continuance of present prosperous conditions.

"It will not do to allow the campaign in this state to go by default because it can be taken for granted that President McKinley will get a large majority next November. We must see to it that every close or debatable congressional and assembly district is won for the Republican party and that the Democracy, with their fusion alliances, shall not be permitted to defeat regular Republican candidates for congress or the state legislature.

"The Republican party has lost members of congress in the past through fusion deals made with the Democracy by disgruntled Republicans and the loss of Republican members of the legislature by similar combinations will all have a bearing upon the election of a United States senator, which will come up before the legislature which meets in January next.

A REPUBLICAN U. S. SENATOR.

"No Republican can afford to jeopardize the election of a Republican to the United States senate. Those who give aid and encouragement to the Democracy in the election of members of the legislature will be held responsible for the result of such alliances against regularly nominated Republican candidates for the senate and of the state house of representatives.

"The Republican state committee will throughout this campaign give every assistance possible to the county organizations, not only to get out a full vote for the state ticket, including the presidential electors, but wherever necessary a helping hand will be given to pull through nominees for county offices. We want and expect to have the hearty co-operation of the various Republican county committeemen and any Republican who can in any way contribute to the party success this fall will be always welcome at the state committee headquarters to give suggestions or advice in the interest of Republican nominees.

"With the Republican organization presenting a solid front against the Democracy in November we should make important gains in the congressional delegation, but this can be accomplished only by hard work and persistent canvassing."

MUST GAIN CONGRESSMEN.

Congressman Jesse Overstreet, of the Seventh Indiana district, who is secretary of the Republican national congressional committee, stopped off in this city yesterday while on his way to New York and had a conference with Gen. Reeder regarding the situation in the doubtful congressional districts in Pennsylvania.

"The great danger to the Republican party this fall will be in over confidence," said Congressman Overstreet. "We must make a determined fight in every doubtful district if we are to elect a Republican majority to the house. In '98 we carried the house by a majority of 13. By contests decided in our favor our majority was increased, but we cannot now depend on the districts they came from. We had three congressmen from North Carolina, but of course since the disfranchisement of the negroes we shall not get a representative from that state. In '98 we had two from Kentucky, but one was by the narrow majority of ten. We are not counting on that as certain. The other district in Kentucky gave us a large majority, and they cannot count us out of it. We had one representative from Texas—from the Galveston district—but it is always close there, and the presidential election may change the result this time.

DEMOCRATS HAVE AN ADVANTAGE.

"This makes a total of five that we are almost sure to lose from what we now have, leaving us a bare majority of three. We are making our estimates on a majority of three now. But the odds this time are really in favor of the Democrats. They have to begin with 122 representatives from the southern states that always give a solid congressional delegation for them. In some northern states they have 40 per cent of the congressmen. In New York they had 18 in the last house, or 60 per cent of the New York delegation. So on the face of the outlook their chances for carrying the house this time are better than ours.

"We look for gains in Pennsylvania and New York," concluded Congressman Overstreet, "but we know that these gains cannot be made unless Republicans shall stand together and labor to get out the party vote for the full Republican ticket. Factional interests must be subordinated for the welfare of the party. By the Republicans of Pennsylvania presenting a solid front to the Democracy we should win in every debatable district in this state."

It is understood that Gen. Reeder and Congressman Overstreet arranged for another meeting in the near future, when plans will be mapped out for close co-operation in the work of the Republican organization of this state and the congressional campaign committee in the several congressional districts where the Democrats think they have a chance to win.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR.

Topic For the Week Beginning Aug. 19—Comment by Rev. S. H. Doyle.

TOPIC.—The woes of the drunkard.—Prov. xxiii, 29-35. (Quarterly temperance meeting.)

From the day of the shame and disgrace that came upon Noah, the patriarch, as a result of drunkenness the woes of the drunkard have been unceasing, and intemperance has universally willed its awful legacies to humanity. The drunkard has not ceased to have woes, sorrows, contentions, babblings, wounds, which otherwise he would not have had, and redness of eyes. If all the woes of the world that have been the result of strong drink could be marshaled before our eyes, what a vision of horrors it would be ours to look upon! Who could endure the sight? It would be appalling in its awfulness, and the strongest nerves would be shattered at such a picture. Yet the world goes on making and selling intoxicating drinks, manufacturing drunkards, who as inevitably as the sun shines must some time taste the drunkard's woes! We cannot but exclaim, "O man, how long, how long will you go on in such a destructive way?" and "O Lord, how long, how long will this manufacture of human woes be suffered to go on?" Let us pray and labor in season and out of season for the overthrow of the traffic which makes the woes of the drunkard possible.

1. The drunkard endures physical woes. What physical woes the man brings upon himself who becomes a drunkard! The trembling limbs, the fetid breath, the reddened eyes, the shallow cheeks, speak to us of physical woes which only experience could make it possible for us to appreciate.

2. The drunkard endures mental woes. The physical woes of the drunkard, bad as they are, are not to be compared to his mental ones. What tortures the human mind must endure as a result of this awful, cursed habit! Who could picture the mental anguish of the drunkard? Who could describe the horrors of delirium tremens or all the lesser mental woes that result from the intemperate use of strong drink? They are indescribable. They cannot be comprehended except by those who have suffered them, and may this number grow constantly less until none shall know what these horrors mean.

3. The drunkard endures woes of conscience. How conscience must—yea, does—lash the drunkard in his sobering and sober hours! At times it may be lulled to sleep, but now and again it is aroused like a sleeping lion, and the pains of hell will scarcely be harder to bear than the sufferings of the conscience stricken drunkard, who realizes the consequences of his actions not only to himself, but to his loved ones and his sin against his God.

4. The drunkard will suffer eternal woes. Drunkenness separates from God not only here, but hereafter. "The drunkard shall not enter into heaven." The Scripture pronounces his future doom. Let us not only strive to avoid such woes ourselves, but to keep others from them, and to reclaim by the power of the gospel those who have come under the power of this demon of strong drink.

THE PRAYER MEETING.

Use the United society's programme or arrange a special temperance programme.

BIBLE READINGS.

Lev. x, 8-11; Num. vi, 1-4; Deut. xxi, 18-21; Prov. xx, 1; Isa. v, 11; xxviii, 1-4; Math. v, 13-16; Luke xii, 45, 46; I Cor. v, 11; Gal. v, 19-26.

WM. REED & SONS

THESE AUGUST DAYS

Are good ones for saving money—in other words, making it. Lots of hot weather is still before us, and the offerings of summer articles at greatly reduced prices are tempting. In many cases the price has been cut to just one-half. All our

White Duck and Pique Skirts

Are marked at one-half price. The prices are now 25c., 40c., 50c., 63., 75c., $1.00, etc., for well-made, stylish skirts. Muslin skirts, too, are greatly reduced.

Parasols of best style and quality are offered at wonderfully low prices.

The Shirt Waists

Which are all new, are going out rapidly at the cut prices. They are marked at one-half and two-thirds former prices, with a full assortment for your choosing.

Each department offers its attraction in standard goods at greatly reduced prices. If you cannot come, write.

Wm Reed & Sons,
Huntingdon, Pa.

THE DAY-LIGHT STORE

New Goods and Plenty of Them

At J. G. Gillam's Day-Light Store will be found a line of Ingrain and Rag Carpets that ranges in price from 25 to 50 cents per yard. Under the recent advance in Carpets our line has no equal in Mapleton at the prices named.

LACE CURTAINS AND POLES

We have a large assortment of Lace Curtains and poles at prices to suit the most careful buyers.

CLOTHING AND GENTS' FURNISHINGS

Our stock of Men's and Boys' Clothing, Latest Style Hats, Neckwear, Hosiery, etc., is large and complete. We are not showing any old goods. Trunks, Telescopes and Grips are here at moderate prices.

HAMMOCKS AND SCREEN DOORS

Screen Wire, and anything you need will be found at our store.

Farm Produce taken in exchange for goods. We want you to trade with us.

JOHN G. GILLAM.

I admit of no superiors
—and—
Acknowledge no equals

in

MY MAGNIFICENT DISPLAY OF NEW STYLES

My store is filled to the uttermost with a choice line of carefully selected bargains in

Ladies', Gents', Misses' & Children's Up-to-date Footwear

All of the prevailing styles in assortment complete, specially purchased to meet the known wants of this community

My Prices { are of uniformly low grade / never equaled / do my talking / cannot be copied by would-be competitors / makes my business which talks for itself

If you want Superior Goods marvelously cheap,
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NERVITA PILLS

Restore Vitality
Lost Vigor
and Manhood...

Cure Impotency, Night Emissions, Loss of Memory, all wasting diseases, all effects of self-abuse or excess and indiscretion. **A nerve tonic and blood builder.** Brings the pink glow to pale cheeks and restores the fire of youth. By mail **50c.** per box, **6** boxes for **$2.50, with our bankable guarantee to cure or refund the money paid.** Send for circular and copy of our bankable guarantee bond.

60 PILLS 50 CTS.

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EXTRA STRENGTH
Immediate Results

(YELLOW LABEL),

Positively guaranteed cure for Loss of Power, Varicocele, Undeveloped or Shrunken Organs, Paresis, Locomotor Ataxia, Nervous Prostration, Hysteria, Fits, Insanity, Paralysis and the Results of Excessive Use of Tobacco, Opium or Liquor. **By mail in plain package, $1.00 a box, 6 for $5.00 with our bankable guarantee bond to cure in 30 days or refund money paid.** Address

NERVITA MEDICAL COMPANY
Clinton and Jackson Streets CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

W. C. WILSON, D. D. S.,

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Careful attention given to every branch of the profession. Special attention to Crown and Bridge Work. For painless extraction, NITROUS OXIDE GAS or LOCAL ANÆSTHETICS administered.

Telephone connection. 8-1-00.tf

TRAIN ROBBERS KILLED.

One Burned to Death and the Other Shot Down by a Posse.

THEY WERE CAUGHT IN A TRAP.

Highwaymen Who Killed a Passenger on a Union Pacific Train Fight Armed Men Near Goodland, Kan.—The Battle Lasted For Hours—Three Pursuers Shot—Identity of Robbers Established.

Goodland, Kan. (Special).—The two men who held up and robbed a Union Pacific train near Hugo, Col., and killed one of the passengers, W. J. Fay, because he refused to give up his money, were discovered on a ranch near here a few days ago. The ranch house was surrounded and one of the bandits was killed. Later the second bandit was burned to death. Two of the posse that discovered the robbers and laid seige to their fort were severely, and it is feared, fatally, wounded. A third member of the posse was wounded slightly.

The Union Pacific Kansas City-Denver train was robbed between Limon Junction and Hugo, Col., ninety miles east of Denver, Sunday morning. Many of the passengers were relieved of their money and valuables, and W. J. Fay, an old man who resisted, was killed by one of the robbers. The robbers dropped off the train at Hugo and escaped. On Wednesday it was learned that they had turned up at the ranch of D. E. Bartholomew, three miles from Goodland, and at least 100 miles away from Hugo. They asked for food and lodging for a few days and said they did not want to go to town, as their clothes were ragged. Thursday night a boy whom they sent to Goodland to get the Denver papers reported their arrival. From the boy's description of the men persons in Goodland thought they must be the Hugo robbers.

On Friday a posse consisting of Sheriff Walker, J. B. Riggs, George Cullins, E. C. Biddison and several others, heavily armed, went to the Bartholomew ranch. Walker and Riggs dismounted and walked to the house. One of the robbers caught sight of them and gave the alarm.

When Walker, a moment later, began kicking on the door, he was met by a volley of shots from inside. The remaining members of the posse lined up around the house and for ten minutes bullets whizzed at a lively rate. The robbers returned the fire and Riggs soon fell, hit in the breast and back. Finally one of the robbers jumped through a window and made off in the smoke. Before he had gone half a dozen steps he fell.

Sheriff Walker, in the meantime, had forced his way toward the house. In the smoke and confusion Cullins got in the way of Walker's gun and was shot in the back and seriously wounded. While the posse were removing Cullins the remaining robber made his way to the sod kitchen and barricaded the door.

The second robber held fifty possemen at bay until 4 o'clock in the afternoon and was then burned to death.

The robber was armed with a rifle, and every attempt to approach the house drew his fire. About 4 o'clock some men crawled through a cornfield unobserved to a shed near the house. With great accuracy they threw two railroad fuses upon the roof of the shack. In a few minutes it was in flames, but the robber made no sign that he had been struck by any of the hundreds of bullets fired at his retreat. He met death in the flames.

The bodies were brought here and were identified as being those of the men who committed the robbery near Hugo.

GERMAN TO COMMAND ALLIES.

Field Marshall von Waldersee Has Been Chosen For the Post.

Berlin (By Cable).—Field Marshal Count von Waldersee has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the allied troops in China.

Our Demands on China.

Washington, D. C. (Special).—The text of the message from this Government to China was made public. It "demands" the immediate cessation of firing on legations and "urges" co-operation of Chinese troops with allies in releiving the foreigners in Pekin.

Li to Negotiate For Peace.

Shanghai (By Cable).—An imperial decree has been promulgated naming Li-Hung-Chang as Minister Plenipotentiary to negotiate for peace.

Plot to Capture Roberts.

A plot to seize General Roberts and to shoot as many as possible of the British officers at Pretoria, South Africa, has been discovered and ten men charged with complicity have been arrested. Other suspects are being closely watched and it is expected that they will shortly be taken into custody. The system of granting passes to burghers who take the oath of neutrality is declared unsafe and that there is urgent need of a stricter policy.

Funeral of King Humbert.

King Humbert was buried in the Pantheon, at Rome, Italy, after impressive funeral ceremonies. Funeral services were held in many American cities. Public funeral parade and requiem masses marking the ceremonies in Boston, Philadelphia, Albany Troy and Pittsburg.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED

Washington Items.

The Secretary of War has approved the recommendation of the Board of Ordnance and Fortifications that there be no further action for the present in providing new field artillery.

Rear-Admiral Watson, aboard the Baltimore, will reach New York City September 10.

The War Department has asked Chicago packers to submit bids for furnishing 1,000,000 pounds of fresh, salted and canned meats for the American soldiers in the Philippines and China.

The War Department has begun preparations to regulate the action of Manila banks in their arbitrary reduction of exchange rates on American gold.

Our Adopted Islands.

An investigation of the present obnoxious customs regulations at Manila has been ordered.

The new Cuban ecclesiastical marriage law, revoking the decree issued in May of last year by Major-General Brooke, has gone into effect.

The American customs service is now in force in Hawaii.

The proposed change in currency in Porto Rico has caused a corner and a sudden rise in prices in all the necessaries of life.

Captain Richard P. Leary, the former Governor of Guam, has sailed for the United States.

Fifty cases of yellow fever are now under treatment in Havana, and the disease in on the increase in Pinar del Rio, Cuba.

There has been an increase of insurgent activity in the Philippines during the last three weeks, especially in the way of ambushes and attacks upon small parties.

Forty-six fourth-class postmasters have been appointed in Hawaii.

First-Lieutenant Alstaetter, of the Engineer Corps, with an escort of fifteen men, was ambushed and captured in the province of Nueva Ecija, Luzon, P. I., by a large force.

Domestic.

The Rev. Dr. Cyrus Hamlin, a former missionary to Turkey, and one of the most famous men in the Congregational ministry, died at Portland, Me.

Charged with insubordination, eight sailors of the British ship Kings County, arrived in irons aboard the ship at Pensacola, Fla.

Cape Nome gold to the value of $545,000 arrived at Seattle, Wash.

The Rev. Father Stemmens, secretary to Archbishop Chapelle, arrived at San Francisco on the transport Sherman from Manila.

The new census gives Providence, R. I., 175,597, an increase of 32.88 per cent. over 1890.

A thirty-eight-inch water main burst under the sidewalk in front of the Hotel Touraine, in Boston, and the flood did $75,000 damage.

George Welch and B. Roberts, colored waiters employed at the Hotel Imperial, Atlantic City, N. J., were found dead in their beds, having been asphyxiated by gas.

A stranger thought to be Frank Ronick, from Virginia, jumped from the State House dome at Columbus, Ohio, and was killed.

The number of deaths caused by electricity from the "third rail" in Brooklyn may lead to a legal inquiry as to the railroad company's right to use that system.

Miss Catherine M. West, a young teacher, committed suicide in an asylum in Ossawattomie, Kan., by hanging herself.

President McKinley has granted a respite of eight weeks in the case of the Halderman brothers, sentenced be hanged August 10 at Tombstone, Ariz.

At South Raub, Ind., a passenger train ran into a freight engine and caboose. The freight engineer and fireman and the passenger fireman were killed.

Edward L. McWilliams, former Chief of the Jersey City police force, committed suicide in New York City by shooting himself with a pistol.

The National Government has instructed the Forest Supervisor in New Mexico to protect the cliff-dwellers in that Territory from vandalism.

Right Rev. Augustine Healy, Catholic Bisnop of Maine, died suddenly at Portland.

Charged with embezzling $11,000, Joseph Virtul, formerly a bookkeeper in the Occidental Hotel, at New York City, was held without bail for court.

Foreign.

Germany will get 250 first prizes from the Paris Exposition, more than any other nation.

For insulting the Mayor of Pesaro, Italy, and crying "Long live Anarchy!" Phillippe Ricci has been sentenced to imprisonment for two years.

It is officially announced that there are now no cases of bubonic plague in London.

United States Ambassador Choate will arbitrate between the British and Chinese Governments in the case of the sinking of the British dispatch boat Kow Shing during the Chino-Japanese war.

The total number of Boers captured by General Hunter in the Harrismith district was 4140.

The Congo Free State authorities have apologized to Great Britain for a raid on British African territory above Lake Nyanza.

Conditions in the famine provinces of India have improved in the last few days, more rain falling and sowing being carried on.

MILLIONS IN DIVIDENDS.

The Enormous Earnings of the Standard Oil Trust This Year.

ROCKEFELLER GETS $12,000,000.

The Oil Trust Declares a Dividend of Eight Per Cent.—$8,000,000 Will Be Distributed Among the Stockholders—John D. Rockefeller's Share of the Profits—He Receives $164,383 a Day

New York City (Special).—The Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, the Standard Oil Trust, has declared a dividend of eight per cent. on the capital stock of $100,000,000. This is the third dividend to be declared this year. The first dividend was paid on March 15, of twenty per cent.; the second on June 15, of ten per cent., and the third will be paid September 15. This makes a total since March, 1899, of seventy-one per cent., or about $71,000,000, or more than two-thirds of the capital of almost $100,000,000. And it is expected that one more quarterly dividend will be paid.

Some persons thought that ten per cent. would have been declared had it not been for the Bayonne fire, that cost about $1,500,000. That fire was disregarded by the Standard Oil managers. The loss of one or two millions of dollars was expected. The company does not insure its property, but sets aside so much of its earnings to pay fire losses. Dividends are distributed regardless of the profit or loss in that account.

The wealth of John D. Rockefeller, president of the Standard Oil Company, is growing at a rate incomprehensible to the average mind. He is being submerged in his downpour of riches. He could not dodge the steady, persistent influx of wealth if he wished. Every instant the clock ticks off a second, day and night, Sundays and holidays, he gets more money than the average man earns in a week.

He owns thirty-one per cent. of the capital stock of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey. This is merely the parent corporation of the innumerable subsidiary companies which compose the trust. Each of these companies makes its own profits and the trust gets its share from the ownership of stock in them.

The trust owns fifty-one per cent. of the stock of all these subsidiary companies, and it has made $38,000,000 so far this year out of that ownership. The remaining forty-nine per cent. of the stock of the subsidiary companies is owned by John D. Rockefeller outright in addition to his thirty-one per cent interest in the parent corporation.

His share of the dividends so far declared this year by the parent trust is $11,780,000. His forty-nine per cent. share of the profits of the subsidiary companies is $36,510,000, making in all $48,290,000 that he has received so far this year from his interests in oil.

But this man's wealth is so great that the oil indstry, immense as it is, is not large enough to employ his riches. He owns an interest in innumerable railroads, banks, insurance and trust companies, mining corporations and industrial enterprises.

His investments in these corporations will bring his total income this year up to at least $60,000,000, and perhaps to $75,000,000. Based upon $60,000,000 his daily income for every one of the 365 days in the year is $164,383, one-fourth of which would be deemed an independent fortune by the average family.

CONDITION OF NATIONAL BANKS

Aggregate Assets Now Nearly $5,000,000,000—3732 Banks Report.

Washington, D. C. (Special). — The Controller of the Currency has completed a summary of the condition of all the national banks in the United States on June 29, 1900. There were 3732 banks, an increase of 149 during the year. Their aggregate assets were $4,944,965,623, the highest ever reached in the history of the national banking system, and $235,331,719 more than on June 30, 1899, which had been the record.

The increase in assets was in loans and discounts, the increase being about one-half of the total amount, the remainder consisting of United States bonds and cash held by the banks.

There was an increase in the circulating medium of $65,944,635. The circulation is now shown to be $265,303,018, as against $199,358,382 one year ago.

"KISSING BUG" CAUSED DEATH.

A Bite on the Lip Produced Blood Poisoning in a Jacksonville Woman.

Jacksonville, Fla. (Special).—Mrs. M. Burt, the wife of a jeweler here, died from the effect of a kissing bug's sting. A few days ago while sitting on the porch of her house she felt the insect's bite on her lip, but thought little of it. Two days after it began to pain her, and while out driving she fainted. Doctors were called in, but they could do nothing, and she died after suffering agony all the week. Physicians say the bug's bite caused blood poisoning.

Full Amnesty in Peru.

The Peruvian Congress has declared full amnesty for all political offenders

REMARKABLE WILL CASE.

Wealthy Woman Introduced Her Daughter as Her Sister.

Latter is Accused of Poisoning Her Mother, Whose Former Husband and Brother Claim Her Fortune.

San Francisco (Special).—In this city, renowned for keen contests over wills, there is brewing a contest that bids fair to prove more bitter than any of the famous fights for property in the history of California. The amount involved is not large when compared to the enormous sums that have been fought for in other California will contests, but this fight has an element that adds interest to it—an accusation that a daughter, in order to inherit the entire property of a mother, killed the mother with poison.

It was openly charged at the inquest into the death of Mrs. Almira S. Townsend, that her daughter, Mrs. Ella F. Murray, not only conspired to cause her death, but did actually cause it. This charge was made by former Supreme Court Justice Van R. Paterson, counsel for Joseph W. Coburn, a brother of Mrs. Townsend and a claimant for part of the estate, which is valued at about $500,000.

The developments after the death of Mrs. Townsend on July 21, have been astonishing. Mrs. Townsend was extremely sensitive about her age. She was anxious to pass for a much younger woman than she was. In following out this deception she saw fit to introduce her only daughter, Mrs. Ella F. Murrray, of Dorchester, Mass., as her sister. When Mrs. Murray visited San Francisco and went about with her mother she was always known as Mrs. Townsend's sister.

Thomas F. Townsend, the father of Mrs. Murray, was divorced by Mrs. Townsend in Boston, in 1870. Some time after this Mrs. Townsend came to this city. A well-known millionaire, who died recently from poison, was her patron, and it was through him that she obtained the greater part of her fortune.

When Mrs. Townsend died suddenly Mrs. Murray, who lived at the Palace Hotel, took charge of the house and its contents. Two days after Mrs. Townsend's death there appeared at the house and demanded admittance Thomas W. Townsend, the divorced husband, who has been twice married since his first wife left him. At about the same time appeared Joseph W. Coburn, Mrs. Townsend's brother.

Townsend, it appears, has been a resident of San Francisco since 1876. At times he lived within a few blocks of the former wife, but of his whereabouts she had no knowledge. He, however, had boasted that he had been her husband and would come into some of her property under her will.

The brother, Joseph Coburn, has lived in San Francisco twenty years, but in all that time he never saw his sister, and she was totally ignorant, according to his story, that he was here. He never called to see her when she was alive, but her body was scarcely cold in death when he appeared with lawyers to make a fight for a share of her money.

Mrs. Murray, having possession of the house of her mother, refused entrance to the divorced husband and the brother. They amicably joined forces and are now arrayed against her, asserting that Mrs. Townsend left a will recognizing them. Mrs. Murray is backed up by Miss Rattigan, the former private secretary of the dead woman, who swears that Mrs. Townsend never made a will. If it be proved that Mrs. Townsend died intestate the entire estate reverts to Mrs. Murray.

The autopsy revealed that Mrs. Townsend had died from heart disease, but at the inquest Justice Paterson, for the brother, Coburn, tried to introduce evidence showing that Mrs. Townsend had been poisoned.

The Coroner, however, held that no testimony other than that having a direct bearing on the death of the woman could be admitted, and on the testimony adduced along these lines the jury rendered a verdict of death from natural causes.

Now all hands are resting. A request has been sent to Boston for the letters alleged to have been written by the intentions of her daughter, and until those letters, if there be such, arrive, no step will be taken by the contesting parties, although the brother and husband are hunting for evidence to prove a will.

MESSAGE FROM CONGER.

Certain Death For Ministers to Leave Pekin, He Reported.

Washington, D. C. (Special). — The following cable dispatch from Minister Conger, bearing the date of August 7, has been received by the State Department:

"Secretary of State:

"Still besieged. Situation more precarious. Chinese Government insisting upon our leaving Pekin, which would be certain death.

Rifle firing upon us daily by Imperial troops. Have abundant courage, but little ammunition or provisions.

'Two progressive Yamen Ministers beheaded.

"All connected with legation of the United States well at the present moment. CONGER."

Towne Declines to Run.

Former Congressman Charles A. Towne, who was nominated for the Vice-Presidency by the Populist National Convention held at Sioux Falls, in May, has sent a letter to the Committee of Notification declining the nomination, and declaring that he would work actively to elect Bryan and Stevenson.

Bogus Mummy Cloth.

There is always an active demand for mummies. Old Egypt did not leave enough mummies to go round. Tourists in Egypt, if the whole body of the defunct is not obtainable, are satisfied with a bone, or a fragment of the bandage which supposably covered an embalmed body. The most recent story runs as follows: An Englishman, returning from Egypt, exhibited a piece of cloth said to have belonged to a mummy, or at least sold to him as such. Going to Manchester, he showed his bit of cloth. There was a cloth expert present. The expert looked at the piece of cloth. He passed it through his fingers. Then he said, "Number Eighty-five," and he shook his head in a doubtful manner. "How Number Eighty-five?" asked the owner of the cloth. "Because this bit of cloth was manufactured at a mill at Oldham, and I sell it by the thousands of yards every month. A great many pieces of these goods go to Egypt. Demand there fairly active." From this it seems that the manufacture of the mummy is a regular business in Egypt. One recalls the old farce in which the man whose coat tails had been torn off bought those identical pieces of cloth later on a part of the dress of a Pharaoh.

Ice Habit in England.

Consul Halstead, at Birmingham, writes the State Department, at Washington, that the ice habit is making rapid progress in Great Britain, due largely to the incessant clamor for ice in hotels and public places by the thousands of traveling Americans. Not very long ago the attendants of public places in England, where nearly everything except ice was provided, would be insulted if one complained because ice could not be had. To-day all first-class places have a few small lumps swimming in a glass dish, and you pick these out with sugar tongs; and in country inns, and even in second-class public houses they apologize for not having it.

An Errand of Mercy.

Riches may not always bring happiness, but it seems to an unrich person that they might be sent after it very successfully.—Puck.

Do Your Feet Ache and Burn?

Shake into your shoes Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder for the feet. It makes tight or New Shoes feel easy. Cures Corns, Ingrowing Nails, Itching, Swollen, Hot, Callous, Sore and Sweating Feet. All Druggists and Shoe Stores sell it, 25c. Sample sent FREE. Address, ALLEN S. OLMSTED, LeRoy, N. Y.

About thirty cities in Wisconsin are supplied with water from artesian wells.

To Cure a Cold in One Day.

Take LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE TABLETS. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. GROVE'S signature is on each box. 25c.

The population of Oklahoma is something over 400,000.

FITS permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. $2 trial bottle and treatise free. Dr. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

A man is generally at his heaviest in his fortieth year.

A Colonel in the British South African army says that Adams' Tutti Frutti was a blessing to his men while marching.

Women make more than one-third of all the articles manufactured in France.

Piso's Cure is the best medicine we ever used for all affections of throat and lungs.—WM O. ENDSLEY, Vanburen, Ind., Feb. 10, 1090.

When a fellow gives an I. O. U. he becomes a man of note.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, 25c. a bottle.

The area of the Russian empire is 8,644,100 square miles.

Pale and Weak Women

Beauty and strength in women vanish early in life because of monthly pain or some menstrual irregularity. Many suffer silently and see their best gifts fade away.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

helps women preserve roundness of form and freshness of face because it makes their entire female organism healthy. It carries women safely through the various natural crises and is the safeguard of woman's health.

The truth about this great medicine is told in the letters from women being published in this paper constantly.

GRADE CROSSING HORROR

Train Crashes Into an Omnibus Containing Twenty-four Persons.

ONLY THREE ESCAPED INJURY.

Dead and Injured Residents of Slatington and Walnutport, Penn.—Had Attended a Funeral—The Horses Drawing the Vehicle Escaped Unhurt—Injured Hurled Into a Creek.

Slatington, Penn. (Special).—A train on the Lehigh and New England Railroad crashed into a 'bus containing twenty-four persons near Cherry Valley, and killed ten outright. One more died later. The party was returning from a funeral. Ten of the party are in a hospital. Most of them are injured mortally. Only three escaped injury. The dead are:

Samuel Mummy, sixty, Walnutport; Mrs. Samuel Mummy, fifty-eight, Walnutport; Eli S. Remaley, seventy, Slatington; Mrs. Eli S. Remaley, sixty-five; Mrs. James Kern, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Eli S. Remaley, thirty-two; Mrs. Elias Sourwine, a widow, fifty-three, Slatington; Mrs. William Kane, fifty-one, Walnutport; Miss Carrie Smith, twenty-two, Walnutport; Mrs. Kuntz, thirty-two, Walnutport; Mrs. James Minnich, thirty-three, Walnutport; three-year-old son of Mrs. James Kern.

The injured include: Mrs. William Resch, of Walnutport, seriously hurt internally, will die; Miss Alice Nagle, Walnutport, slightly bruised, will recover; Louis Kuntz, Slatington, dangerously cut about head and hurt internally; Miss Carrie Nagle, Walnutport, badly hurt internally, may die; Harry Minnich, aged ten years, may die; George Minnich, brother of Harry, badly cut about head, seriously injured internally, will not recover; Byan Walp, Walnutport, badly hurt internally and badly cut, will die; Miss Lizzie Jones, Slatington, hurt internally and badly cut about head and face, cannot live; Miss Distler, Walnutport, hurt internally, may recover.

The omnibus left here shortly after 1 o'clock p. m. to attend the funeral services of Mrs. James Shafer at Walnutport. The services were held in St. Paul's Lutheran Church, Walnutport, and interment took place in Cherry Hill Cemetery, about three miles from this place. The burial services were concluded at about 4.30 p. m., and the party started on their return journey. The journey soon came to an end, however, for many of them. About one mile from Cherry Valley the Lehigh and New England Railroad crosses the road at grade. There is also a very sharp curve at this place, and it is stated that it is sometimes almost impossible to hear a train approach the crossing.

The 4.50 p. m. train from Slatington, drawn by Engine 15, bound for Portland, hove in sight just as the vehicle was on the tracks. The driver was powerless to avoid a collision. The locomotive struck the centre of the 'bus. So great was the momentum that two of the bodies were picked up 600 feet from the scene of the accident. The train was stopped above the crossing, and when the train hands returned to the scene it was found that ten of the occupants of the vehicle had been killed instantly and ten badly injured. Only three of the party, it was found, escaped injury.

A peculiar coincidence connected with the accident is the fact that none of the horses attached to the 'bus was hurt. When the train struck the 'bus the force of the collision broke the traces and the shaft and the horses ran down the road a short distance, where they were caught by a farmer.

Many of the injured were hurled into a creek which runs beside the railroad at that place, and were only saved from drowning by the prompt attention given by the train hands. Word was at once dispatched to this place and all the physicians available in the surrounding towns were hurried to the spot.

There are rumors current that the engineer of the train failed to blow his whistle before approaching the crossing, but this is doubted by many, who say that the road does not employ flagmen at any of its crossings. As a consequence engineers are very careful when approaching street crossings. At a late hour most of the citizens of Slatington and Walnutport were at the railroad station inquiring for fuller details of the accident and for the condition of the injured at the hospital.

THEY LOVED THE SAME GIRL.

Two Kentuckians Quarrel, One is Killed and Slayer Commits Suicide.

Owingsville, Ky. (Special). — Levi Goodpaster and Edgar Conner, of good families, were buried here a few days ago. Goodpaster was killed by Conner, who then committed suicide.

The young men were rivals for the hand of Miss Julia Gooch. Each, with his own party of friends, was keeping late hours when the parties met, and Goodpaster and Conner began to quarrel. Conner fired three shots at Goodpaster. When he heard some one say "Levi is dead" he snatched the revolver from the hands of a bystander, who had taken it away from him, and, saying, "I will end it here," shot himself through the temple.

China's Strange Move.

China is impatiently urging the foreign Governments to order the envoys out of Pekin.

BRITISH MEET A REVERSE.

Boers Capture Eland's River Garrison After a Ten Days' Fight.

General De Wet Gets Out of a Trap, But Two Columns Were Sent in Pursuit of Him.

London (By Cable).—General Roberts has sent the following dispatch to the War Office:

"Pretoria.—Delarey, hearing of Ian Hamilton's approach toward Rustenberg, and seeing that he had no chance of capturing Baden-Powell, hurried off to Eland's River. Hamilton reported that firing in the Eland's River direction has ceased and that Lieutenant-Colonel Hoare's garrison had evidently been captured.

GENERAL CHRISTIAN DE WET.
(The Boer leader who has prolonged the war by his guerilla tactics.)

"Hamilton left Rustenberg Tuesday morning, bringing Baden-Powell's force with him.

"De Wet commenced crossing the Vaal River Monday. Kitchener is now moving in pursuit. Methuen, on the right bank of the Vaal, has evidently come into contact with De Wet's advance guard, as his guns were heard by Kitchener Tuesday morning."

GENERAL WARREN RELIEVED.

General Forestier-Walker Assumes Command of the Troops in the Colony.

London (By Cable).—The following dispatch from Lord Roberts has been received at the War Office:

"As Warren has pacified the Western districts of Cape Colony, I am allowing him to return home and am placing the whole of the troops in the colony under Forestier-Walker."

Since the disastrous defeat at Spion Kop, where the attacking party of British were under the command of Sir Charles Warren, this hitherto esteemed army leader has been in semi-disgrace. Severely rebuked by General Roberts for his part in the fiasco, he was naturally thought to be doomed to recall, but was instead transferred to Bechuanaland to act as administrator.

Boer Envoys in Berlin.

Berlin (By Cable).—The Boer delegation and Dr. Leyds arrived here and were received at the Foreign Office by Herr von der Enthal, Count von Buelow's representative. It is understood that the purpose of their visit to Berlin and also to St. Petersburg, where they will go next, is to induce Germany and Russia, when peace comes, to try to get some measures of independence for the Boers.

DISPOSED OF BABY FOR $1.

Rochester Man, Too Poor to Support It Transfers His Child.

Rochester, N. Y. (Special).—Unable to support his child and arrested twice for failure to properly provide for it, John A. Cannon, of this city, has transferred his baby girl to near relatives.

The transfer price was $1. Cannon got the money and signed a receipt for the child, surrendering it to the purchaser, Mrs. Eva C. Simpson.

Cannon's wife is dead. The person to whom baby was transferred is its grandmother, being the mother of the child's dead mother. The paper giving up possession of the infant has been filed in the County Clerk's office. Lawyers say that it only represents another form of adoption and is perfectly legal in that sense.

AMERICAN DESERTER ABROAD.

Brought From Manila on the Transport Sherman to Serve Forty Years in Prison.

San Francisco (Special).—The transport Sherman has arrived from Manila. The Sherman brought fifty-three cabin passengers, 138 invalid soldiers, four discharged marines, ten civilians and twelve prisoners. One of the prisoners is Private Bolt, a deserter, who was captured in a Filipino camp. He will serve forty years on Alcatraz Island.

Mississippi Valley Cotton Crop.

It is stated that on present conditions of the cotton crop in the Mississippi Valley that section now promises to exceed last year's yield by 1,000,000 bales

CHINA SUES FOR PEACE.

We Refuse to Help Her Till Foreigners Are Protected

STILL ADVANCING ON PEKIN.

Edict Appointing Li Hung Chang Plenipotentiary to Negotiate With Powers—Reply of the United States Government to It—Washington Confident of an Early Peace—Chaffee's Instructions

Washington, D. C. (Special).—China's expected appeal for peace has come, and seven hours after it was received the answer of the United States, in effect a refusal to negotiate at this time, was handed to the secretary of the Chinese legation. The appeal is in the form of an imperial edict, appointing Li Hung Chang as Plenipotentiary to arrange a cessation of hostilities pending negotiations for a settlement of the questions at issue between China and the Powers. No proposal for an armistice has yet been received by the Government, but the President and his advisers deemed the edict sufficient ground for making an immediate response, which said that as a preliminary to the beginning of negotiations the Chinese Government must comply with the conditions imposed in the President's answer of July 23 to the appeal of the Emperor Kwang-su for the good offices of the United States to bring about a settlement of the differences between China and the Powers. When this has been done, the answer said, the Government will accept Li as the Chinese Plenipotentiary.

The document containing the edict, handed by Minister Wu to the State Department follows:

"An imperial edict forwarded by the Privy Council at Pekin, under date of the 14th day of the Seventh Moon (August 8), to Governor Yuan at Tsinan, Shantung, who transmitted it on the 17th day of the same Moon (August 11) to the Taotai at Shanghai, by whom it was retransmitted to Minister Wu, who received it on the night of the same day (August 11).

"The imperial edict, as transmitted by the Privy Council, is as follows:

"'In the present conflict between Chinese and foreigners there has been some misunderstanding on the part of foreign nations and also a want of proper management on the part of some of the local authorities. A clash of arms is followed by calamitous results and causes a rupture of friendly relations, which will ultimately do no good to the world. We hereby appoint Li Hung Chang as our Envoy Plenipotentiary, with instructions to propose at once by telegraph to the Governments of the several Powers concerned for the immediate cessation of hostile demonstrations, pending negotiations, which he is hereby authorized to conduct for our part, for the settlement of whatever questions may have to be dealt with. The questions are to be severally considered in a satisfactory manner, and the result of the negotiations reported to us for our sanction. Respect this.'

"The above is respectfully copied for transmission to your Excellency to be communicated to the Secretary of State for His Excellency's information."

Minister Wu handed the decree to Acting Secretary of State Adee at 10:30 o'clock in the morning. After a conference between Mr. Adee and Secretary Root and a further conference over the telephone between the President and Mr. Root, at which the terms of the answer of the United States were outlined, the note to the Chinese Government was prepared and delivered to Minister Wu.

After his conversation with the President over the telephone Secretary Root sent a dispatch to General Chaffee, the commander of the United States military forces in China, informing him of the appointment of Li Hung Chang and his mission and the character of this Government's reply.

LET IN HIS OWN SLAYER.

Adams Express Messenger Lane Was Killed by a Guest.

Columbus, Ohio (Special). — Charles R. H. Ferrell, a former employe of the Adams Express Company, was arrested here, and has confessed to the killing of Messenger Charles Lane and the robbery of the way safe of the Adams Express Company on the Pennsylvania east-bound train. Of the money which he had stolen $1060 was recovered. It is believed that he stole not more than $1200.

He declared in his confession that the motive of the robbery and murder was to secure money on account of his approaching marriage. The money which was recovered he had given to Miss Costlow, to whom he was engaged, to keep for him, saying he had saved it from his earnings. He was at the home of his sweetheart and in her company when arrested.

He boarded the east-bound train at Urbana and immediately went into the express car. He had been friendly with Lane, who made no objection whatever to his riding in the car. When Ferrell had finally nerved himself for the crime he drew his revolver, stepped up behind Lane unobserved and fired three shots in rapid succession into the messenger's back. Lane rolled off the chair on the floor on his face, and Ferrell quickly fired the remaining shots at the prostrate form. He then robbed the safe and jumped off the train.

Fight Your Liver

if you want to. But look out, or it will get the start of you. If it does, you will have dyspepsia, indigestion, biliousness, sick headache, poor blood, constipation.

Perhaps you have these already. Then take one of Ayer's Pills at bedtime. These pills gently and surely master the liver; they are an easy and safe laxative for the whole family; they give prompt relief and make a permanent cure. Always keep a box of them in the house.

25 cents a box. All druggists.

"I have raised a family of eleven children, all living at the present time, and I would not think I could keep house without Ayer's Pills. I have used them for twenty years, and there is no family laxative their equal."—S. C. DARDEN, Myrtle, Miss., May 22, 1900.

The Book for You!

If you want **the most complete and practical book of its kind ever published,** send us 25 cents in postage stamps for a copy of this 200-page illustrated book.

THE HOUSEHOLD ADVISER.

It is so plainly written as to be adapted to all classes.

There is no one who can not find in it many things that will be of practical value to him.

It gives the cause, symptoms and best manner of treatment of diseases, and contains a large number of the very best prescriptions known to the medical profession, written in plain language that any one can understand.

The farmer or stock owner will find many valuable recipes for treating domestic animals when sick.

A VAST TREASURE HOUSE OF INFORMATION FOR EVERYBODY.

There are household recipes from the best professional cooks and housekeepers of experience and ability, every one of which has been tested; also hints on the care of infants, toilet-recipes, etc.

ORDER A COPY TO-DAY.

The information you will obtain from it will be worth many times the small sum paid for the book.

This book will be sent postpaid for

25 CENTS

in Postage Stamps.

BOOK PUBLISHING HOUSE, 134 LEONARD STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

How to Cure a Cold.

First stop eating. The system is overloaded with impurities and they must be eliminated. Fast until these poisons can be disposed of in a natural manner. Take long walks, drawing in many deep, full breaths, exercise every muscle of the body that the circulation may be quickened and every part of the body thoroughly cleansed by this accelerated circulation. Bathe at least once a day, rubbing the surface of the body briskly all over for five or ten minutes. After missing from two to three meals if a ravenous appetite is acquired it is, of course, desirable to indulge this appetite, but in moderation. Under no circumstances should the stomach be gorged and those foods which are unwholesome or but moderately nutritious, should be avoided.—Dietetic and Hygienic Gazette.

A City of Waters.

Bangkok is a city of waters. It is an Indo-Chinese Venice. More people live in floating homes on the Menam, "the Nile of Siam," and the many canals than in permanent buildings.

Eace package of PUTNAM FADELESS DYE colors more goods than any other dye and colors them better too. Sold by all druggists

Korea is rich in gold, copper, coal and iron, but it is only during the last few years that the mines have been properly worked.

$100 Reward. $100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials. Address

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Ten million dollars annually are expended in London for umbrellas.

Send 25c. to E. & S. Frey, P. O. Box 248, Baltimore, Md., and they will mail you a bottle of Vermifuge. It has never failed the first time.

Seven out of every eight loaves of bread eaten in London are made of foreign wheat.

The Best Prescription for Chills and Fever is a bottle of GROVE'S TASTELESS CHILL TONIC. It is simply iron and quinine in a tasteless form. No cure—no pay. Price 50c.

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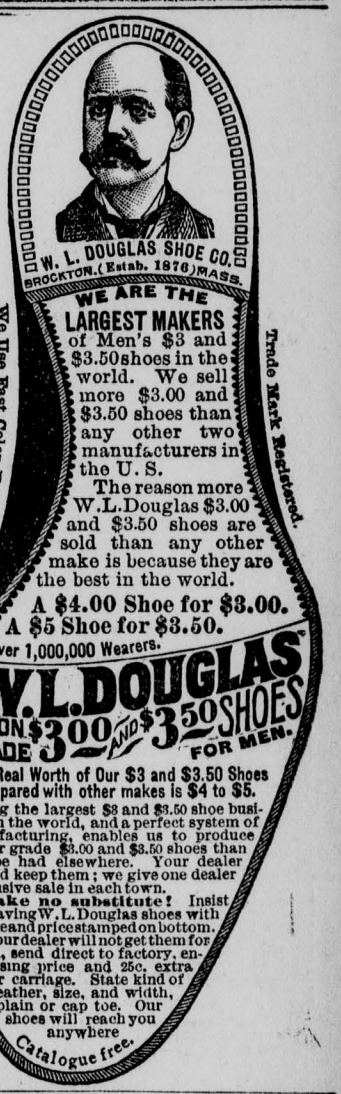
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ELKIN SHOWS STALWART GAINS.

An Estimate Giving the Big Lead of Regular Republicans.

QUAY TO MEET THE VOTERS.

Beaver Statesman on Returning From Maine Will Go Into the Counties and Canvass For Re-election to the United States Senate.

(Special Correspondence.)

Harrisburg, Aug. 14.—Since the departure of Col. M. S. Quay on a trip to Maine a persistent effort has been made by the insurgents and Democrats in Pennsylvania politics to create the impression that the Beaver statesman has decided to retire from politics. All sorts of reports have been put into circulation to the effect that the insurgents have made great gains and are in a position to influence the selection of the candidate for United States senator. Lists of figures purporting to represent the relative strength of the regulars and the insurgents have been published in insurgent papers and other matter has been given publicity with the idea of misleading the Republican voters in the counties yet to nominate members of the legislature.

FORMER CHAIRMAN ELKIN SPEAKS.

Former State Chairman John P. Elkin, who is in a position to get exact information on the political situation, has given a complete refutation of the insurgent statements, and in an interview for publication he has had this to say:

"Estimates and tables of figures proclaimed by insurgent newspapers on the senatorial situation lack convincing force because no details are given. I have just looked over the estimate published in the Philadelphia Press in an issue of recent date, and find it so wide of the mark that I do not apprehend it was intended to be either reliable or accurate. If the opposition newspapers want to be fair with the public in this matter it would be an easy task to make up a list of counties in alphabetical order, showing upon what facts their claims are based. The estimates thus far made public are as mysterious and misleading as the cipher dispatches of Chinese diplomats. There are a few things which may be taken as fixed facts in this controversy. In the first place Senator Quay is a candidate and will remain in the field until his successor is elected. Before leaving for Maine he informed his friends that upon his return he would make a tour of the state in the fall campaign on the senatorial and other public questions. It is his intention to carry this vexed senatorial question to the forum of the people, where he will meet his adversaries and give the electors of the state the opportunity of deciding it. In my judgment a decided majority of the voters in the state are in favor of re-electing Senator Quay for the United States senate. There has been so much misrepresentation about the partisan and factional complexion of the incoming legislature that a plain statement of the exact situation may prove of interest. The list of counties below show those in which primaries have already been held, those in which primaries have not been held, together with the results, so far as known.

"This is a table showing counties in which members of the house have been nominated:

	Regulars.	Insurgents.	Doubtful.
Allegheny	4	11	—
Armstrong	1	1	—
Beaver	2	—	—
Bedford	1	—	1
Blair	2	—	—
Bradford	—	3	—
Butler	2	—	—
Cambria	2	—	—
Chester	4	—	—
Clearfield	1	—	1
Clinton	1	—	—
Crawford	3	—	—
Cumberland	2	—	—
Dauphin	4	—	—
Delaware	3	—	—
Erie	3	—	—
Fayette	3	—	—
Forest	—	—	1
Franklin	2	—	—
Fulton	—	—	1
Huntingdon	2	—	—
Indiana	2	—	—
Jefferson	1	—	—
Juniata	1	—	—
Lackawanna	4	—	—
Lancaster	6	—	—
Lawrence	2	—	—
Lebanon	1	1	—
Luzerne	2	2	2
Lycoming	3	—	—
McKean	2	—	—
Mercer	3	—	—
Montour	—	1	—
Potter	1	—	—
Schuylkill	3	1	2
Snyder	1	—	—
Somerset	—	2	—
Susquehanna	2	—	—
Tioga	1	1	—
Union	1	—	—
Venango	2	—	—
Warren	—	—	1
Washington	—	3	—
Westmoreland	3	1	—

The districts which are regarded as surely Democratic are 1 in Allegheny, 2 in Clarion and 4 in York. Total, 8.

The counties which have not yet held primaries are Adams, 2; Berks, 5; Bucks, 3; Cameron, 1; Carbon, 1; Centre, 2; Columbia, 2; Elk, 1; Greene, 1; Lehigh, 3; Mifflin, 1; Monroe, 1; Northampton, 3; Northumberland, 2; Perry, 1; Philadelphia, 39; Pike, 1; Sullivan, 1; Wayne, 2; Wyoming, 1. Total, 77.

Summary:

Regulars already nominated	83
Insurgents already nominated	27
Doubtful	9
Not yet nominated	77
Nominated in surely Democratic counties or districts	8
Totals	204

"The above table applies only to members of the lower house," continued Mr. Elkin. "In the first column are placed those nominated as regular Republicans who believe in majority rule and will abide by the decision of the caucus. In the second column are those who have been nominated as insurgents, some of whom, however, will abide by the Republican caucus decision. In the third column are those whose position on the caucus and other similar questions is not known, and therefore classed as doubtful.

"A majority of the members not yet nominated are in Philadelphia and Montgomery counties, 39 in the former and five in the latter, making 44 of the 77 yet to be nominated. Of the 33 members to be nominated, not including Philadelphia and Montgomery, a large proportion are in Democratic counties, as, for instance, Berks, Center, Columbia, Elk, Monroe, Northampton and Pike. Many of these are small counties, having but a single member."

This is Mr. Elkin's estimate of the probable result in counties where primaries are yet to be held:

Regulars will surely nominate	38
Insurgents will surely nominate	9
Doubtful	14
Members in surely Democratic counties	16
Total of members to be nominated	77

"In my judgment," remarked Mr. Elkin, "more than a majority of the doubtful districts will be carried by the regulars. Most of the counties in the regular column are safely Republican, and in a Presidential year will be carried by the stalwarts. The above figures are only for members of the house, but they clearly show that if the Republican party does its whole duty in November the contest will be settled by Republican votes in the house. The only hope left for the insurgents is to join hands with the Democrats in November and elect Democratic members in counties where they think such tactics will win. This, of course, will be done, but the lead of the regulars is too great to be overcome. This is a Republican year, and fusion with free silver Democrats is not palatable to sound money Republicans. The fusion movement is falling flat all over the state. The masses of Republican voters are becoming very tired of being made the tail to the Democratic kite, flying free silver and insurgent streamers. The allied forces in the Republican party will win against the mad designs of the Boxer element within its own ranks and the wild vagaries of the Bryan Democracy outside.

"This is a table showing probable make-up of the senate at the next session of the legislature:

Regular Republicans	27
Insurgents	7
Democrats	14
Doubtful	4
Total	50

"When all the nominations are made," concluded Mr. Elkin, "the result will be as follows as nearly as can be estimated in advance:

REGULARS.

Already nominated in lower house	83
Estimate of those to be nominated	38
Probable nominations in doubtful list	12—133
Estimate of regulars in senate	27
Half of doubtful list	2— 29
Total nominations by regulars in both branches of the legislature —estimated	162

INSURGENTS.

Already nominated in lower house	27
Estimate of those to be nominated	9
Total in house, estimated	36
Estimate of insurgents in senate	7
Half of doubtful list	2— 9
Total nominations of insurgents in both branches of legislature —estimated	45
Doubtful among probable nominees to house	11

WILL WORK WITH HANNA.

Gen. Reeder has been invited to visit New York and confer with the leaders of the Republican national committee in reference to the work of the campaign, as it is desired that the chairman of the various state committees shall be in touch with the national committee and work in harmony with Chairman Hanna.

The speech of acceptance from Bryan, in which he made imperialism almost the only issue, made an impression upon the conservative element of the Democracy and the Republican leaders fear that unless there shall be a renewal of the agitation on the silver question, this speech from Bryan will have the effect of sending sons of the sound money Democrats back into line with the national democracy. It is believed that this speech was prepared with the sole purpose of misleading the gold Democrats of the east and getting them to give their support to Democratic candidates for congress. Bryan has the confidence of the silverites of the west and the northwest, and they know that he will be true to their interests no matter what he may deem politic to say in any of his campaign speeches. With the knowledge that the silverites are for him, Bryan diplomatically made his speech of acceptance on imperialism, with the idea of getting the sound money Democrats of the east working in sympathy with the Democratic organization. The Democratic silverites of Pennsylvania are now boasting that Bryan's Indianapolis speech will bring back into the Democratic party many of the sound money advocates and that they will be serviceable in helping to elect Democratic candidates for congress and the Democrats and insurgents who will be on the fusion tickets for the state legislature.

Rest Awhile.

It is a grievous mistake to be ever in a rush. Restlessness is not a sign of efficiency. So many pride themselves on always being busy, never taking a vacation. There is little merit in it at best and often much of false pride. Some never work hard enough to need any change or to deserve it. Others are too fussy to know how to profit by it. Work diligently, then rest completely and enjoyably.

Nothing More So.

Is there anything more uncommon than common sense—even sanctified common sense?—Christian Standard.

EPWORTH LEAGUE.

Topic For the Week Beginning Aug. 19, "The Woes of the Drunkard." Text, Prov. xxiii, 29-35.

"At the last it biteth like a serpent and stingeth like an adder."

From ancient times the evil effects of alcoholic liquors have not changed. Some kinds may be more dangerous than others, but all kinds are too dangerous to be used as a beverage. No man can safely use them except in case of extreme necessity and then under the most skilled medical advice. Even in such cases there arise questions as to the risk run. Some persons would better die than use alcoholics under any circumstances. Cases of reformed persons are not rare where a dose of brandy or other spirits would be almost certain to awaken an old appetite and result in a return to former courses of drunkenness. Better for such a one to refuse to use it even as a medicine than to invite almost certain ruin.

The Workingmen's Problem.

The saloon question has long been the storm center of the temperance movement. All attempts to control it by legislation thus far have failed to reach the desired end. License and prohibition have both proved inadequate to restrict.

The plea for the saloon has been that it is the poor man's club and he has as much right to his social enjoyment as the rich man in his club. The saloon is largely supported by workingmen. All attempts to suppress it by showing its great cost and the poverty it brings on the poor man's family by squandering of wages, by violence and vice as a result of drunkenness have accomplished little comparatively. In spite of all reform efforts the evil grows. Vice, crime, distress, disease, discontent, increase enormously.

One new element, however, appears and gives hope. Workingmen's unions are becoming a power in the industrial world. The laborers of every kind are banding together in stronger association than ever was before known. They are becoming associated and federated for help in cases of need. When any trade is refused its rights and a strike is ordered, the union assists to support the strikers. But the questions have arisen: Shall drinking men be helped? Shall the funds of the society be used to help the family of the men out of work only, or shall the saloon also be allowed to get a share? Some trades unions are making total abstinence a feature of their associations. If this can be enlarged, we have in it a far greater power for the suppression of the saloon than any which has hitherto appeared.

Let the workingmen have their benevolent and co-operative societies and aid each other. A proper regard for safety will suggest that help cannot be given any family to be spent in beer and whisky, but all assistance must be for food, shelter and the necessaries of life. Success to all unions which help the laboring man to a wider, higher, purer life! The hand of help is the hand of strength.

Liquors In Army and Navy.

Until recent years it was supposed that sailors could not do without their grog. It was custom to issue rations of liquor to the men after exposure to storm or after any unusually severe exertion. In the navy the seamen and marines were by law entitled to draw their liquors as regularly as food. The opinion had been growing for years that grog was demoralizing in the service, and its issue has been discontinued in the navy by order of the secretary of the navy. If men get it now, they must get it ashore and not from the government. Its use is discountenanced.

In the army there has been a growing demand for the abolition of its sale to soldiers under government sanction. At most military posts and encampments there is a canteen or store where supplies of various sorts are sold the men. Liquors have usually been sold also. Congress passed a law intended to put a stop to the sale of alcoholic liquors at such places. By a singular decision the attorney general of the United States advised the president in such a way that the sale is still allowed in spite of the plain intention of the law. This miscarriage of the anticanteen law, as it is called, has aroused much adverse criticism all over the country. The general conference adopted a strong temperance report in which it expressed the sentiment of the church in plain language as utterly opposed to the participation of the government in the liquor traffic.

League President.

The general conference appoints the president of the board of control, who is always a bishop. Bishop W. X. Ninde has filled the office during the last quadrennium and retired in May, when Bishop Isaac W. Joyce was elected to the position.

—Millions will be spent in politics this year We can't keep the campaign going without money any more than we can keep the body vigorous without food. Dyspepstics used to starve themselves. Now Kodol Dyspepsia Cure digests what you eat and allows you to eat all the good food you want. It radically cures all stomach troubles. A. B. Gillam, J. L. Houck.

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A Grade Buggies, long distance axle,	*$55*
A Grade Spring Wagon, 2 seats,	*55*
A Grade Spring Wagon, 3 seats,	*75*
One-horse Farm Wagon, double bed, spring seat, 2 brakes,	*31*
Two-horse Farm Wagon, double bed, spring seat, 3 brakes,	*59*
Sewing Machines,	*16*
Cook Stoves, (warranted)	*$11 to 21*

Freight paid to your station.

Mail orders receive prompt attention.

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Fur Crush, Wool and Straw, at 25c., 35c., 50c. and $1.00.

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Dealer ..in.. General Merchandise

You can easily imagine a a bigger store than this (most of us have seen larger ones), but you can't imagine a store that comes nearer to filling the needs of this community than this store does.

We study your wants and buy to meet them. You can buy goods here cheaper than in most stores.

Good Goods Attached to Small Prices Count

Here is a chance to buy goods cheap. Come and price my school shoes. Bring your boys and girls and have them fitted. Men's, boys' and ladies' felt boots.

The new dress goods—the many new weaves which have appeared this season are represented.

Velvets in All Colors For Dress Trimmings

Come and see them. Ladies', gents' and children's underwear, all sizes sold for 10c up to $1.50 a one. Ginghams and calicos 6c and up.

All kinds of groceries. Sugar 5 and 6 cts., coffee 10c. A full line of fresh cakes. All kinds of flour 85c to $1.25 a sack, large size.

In fact I have everything that is found in a first-class store.

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